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LAST EDITION

## LORD READING NOT EXPECTED TO GIVE UP PLACE ON BENCH

Should He Succeed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice at Washington, He Will Take the Ambassadorship Only Temporarily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reports emanating from London that Lord Reading has been chosen to succeed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, in the embassy at Washington, are not entirely accurate. If the Lord Chief Justice comes, it will not mean his retirement from the bench in England, in order to join the diplomatic corps.

It is understood that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who goes home on leave, will still be titular Ambassador; and it is expected, although no official announcement on the subject can come from any other source than London, that Lord Reading, if he comes here, will be merely temporarily detached from his high office at home and represent all the interests of Great Britain here during the period of the war, and that then he will return as Chief Justice.

In diplomatic circles it is thought that in these circumstances no ambassador would be named while Lord Reading remains here.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was appointed in the régime of Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, and it need be no secret that he has been eminently successful as Ambassador, and a persona grata in every way at the State Department and in the White House. His departure from Washington will be deeply regretted by his colleagues in the diplomatic corps, with all of whom he is particularly popular. The actual date of his retirement is not yet fixed, and this will probably depend on the arrangements for the arrival of his successor.

Lord Reading had, of course, earned distinction at the bar and in politics before he was elevated to his present position of Lord Chief Justice of England. Nevertheless he was not one of those men whose future career is "plainly indicated from the earliest days."

As a boy, Rufus Isaacs, as he was then, ran away to sea, and on his return to England after a voyage round the world, having had more than enough of the sea, he went to manage a branch of the family business in Magdeburg, Germany. This, however, pleased him no better, and, two years later, he was back again in London and embarked on a career on the stock exchange.

Meeting with even less success here, he determined to become a lawyer, and in this profession he found himself, quickly became famous as a great financial lawyer, and was ever in demand, whether for offense or defense, where a case of peculiar complexity was to be heard. His intimate acquaintance with the City stood him in good stead, and he quickly formed a large practice.

In 1904 he entered Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for Reading, and continued to represent that constituency in the House of Commons until 1913, when he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England. He was Solicitor-General in 1910, and Attorney-General from 1910 to 1913, being given a seat in the Cabinet in 1912.

Lord Reading was raised to the peerage as Baron Reading in 1914, and his great services in connection with the various financial arrangements between the United Kingdom and the United States, since the outbreak of the war, were recognized a few weeks ago when an earldom of the United Kingdom was conferred upon him.

## GEN. CROWDER MAKES NEW DRAFT RULING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railroad employees are not to be considered government employees in compiling draft classifications, Provost Marshal-General Crowder ruled today, in answering questions from draft boards in all parts of the country.

## PEERAGE FOR SIR P. MORRIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—It is officially announced that the King has conferred the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom on the Right Hon. Sir Patrick Morris, K. C. M. G., former Prime Minister of Newfoundland, in recognition of a long and distinguished service to the Empire.

## LOUISIANA CANAL REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The report of the owners of the canal over which most of the vegetables, sea food, fruit, rice and sugar is brought into New Orleans from southwestern Louisiana shows that the value of these products handled through the canal in 1916 was \$5,500,000, and that it has increased to \$6,500,000 in 1917.

## WOMEN CALL PEACE CONFERENCE

BERNE, Switzerland (Saturday)—The Swiss Women's Peace Committee for a Lasting Peace has called an international women's conference to Berne for March 3 to 5 at the request of women's peace societies in belligerent countries.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Clineland from Underwood & Underwood

Lord Reading

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There has been some heavy trench fighting in the neighborhood of Lens and also in the neighborhood of Cambrai, but this has not led to anything more than insignificant local changes. For the rest, the winter weather seems to have bound the trenches from one end to the other.

## British Advance in Palestine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official communication issued by the War Office yesterday says General Allenby reports a further advance by (Continued on page six, column three)

## PRESIDENT FAVORS WATER POWER BILL

Mr. Wilson Lays Before House Leaders Conference Draft of Law to Establish Policy to Develop Nation's Wastage

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson laid before a conference of House leaders the draft of a bill designed to establish a definite legislative policy to develop the nation's water power, \$5,000,000 horsepower of which is estimated by government engineers to be wasted annually.

The result of the conference was a plan to create a special committee of the House to take over jurisdiction of all water power problems now dealt with by various committees and to pass the President's bill promptly.

The President said the bill was designed to reconcile divergent views which have interfered with necessary legislation.

The President submitted to the conferees a report signed by Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Houston, which closed with this statement: "We believe that some such legislation as is here proposed if enacted would mean the early development of a considerable portion of our water power resources, with a resultant saving in fuel and a considerable lessening of the present demand on our transportation facilities caused by the moving of coal and other heavy fuels."

The bill provides for a commission of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture. It proposes to lease the water power privileges on public lands, Indian lands, national forests and in navigable streams for not exceeding 50 years, when the project may be taken over by the United States, again leased to the original lessee or leased to a new lessee.

All property owned and held by the licensee at the expiration of the lease, valuable and serviceable in the development or distribution of power, together with any locks or other aids to navigation constructed by the lessee, may be taken over by the Government upon the payment of the face value, not to exceed the actual cost of the property taken, plus such reasonable damages as may be caused by the separation of the property from valuable property not taken.

The bill provides that 50 per cent of the proceeds from national forests shall be expended in construction of roads in those forests; 50 per cent of the receipts from public lands are to be placed in the reclamation fund; 50 per cent of receipts from navigable streams to be expended in the maintenance and operation of dams and other navigation structures of the United States, and that all proceeds from Indian reservations shall be placed to their credit.

## DR. MANNIX ADVISES ROMAN CATHOLICS

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne Says They Should Put Empire Second—Denounces Conscriptio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Addressing a large gathering of Roman Catholics at Moreland, near Melbourne, on Nov. 10, 1917, Dr. Daniel Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne, urged them to do all they could against conscription. It was this speech to which the Prime Minister referred scathingly in portions of his address to the electors of Bendigo.

Dr. Mannix, according to a press report of his address, said that he was glad to know that the (Roman) Catholic people of Moreland were Sinn Fein, because the Sinn Fein meant "ourselves," and it was right of people to think of the interests of their own parish before other parishes, and in the same way of the interests of their city, district or nation. Those who denounced his Sinn Feinism, as they called it, were silly and ridiculous people, because they acted in the very same way. Those who wished for a customs tariff in favor of Australian goods were Sinn Fein. He wished them to be Sinn Fein, and they wished to be Sinn Fein in the matter of a White Australia.

"On the conscription issue," said the Archbishop, "I ask you to put Australia first, and the Empire second. If you think that Australia demands that you should vote for conscription, do so. If you think that the Empire is anxious to have conscription, and that it would not be good for Australia, then my advice is that you should vote against it, and that is what I hope every one of you will do. Every man, woman and child should throw themselves into the fight of the next few weeks against conscription."

"If the Australian people can be cajoled or fooled, then conscription will be carried. What could that extra handful of soldiers do in this great war? They could do little or nothing in the war, but their removal will have a great and disastrous effect on Australia."

"Every Australian soldier costs five or six or 10 times as much as a European soldier costs, and already a huge debt is round our necks. Yet these people want us to go on piling it up for a war of four or more years more. We have to pay interest on that debt very often to people at the other end of the world. The wealthy in our midst are lending their money free of taxation, so that it will be worth 5 or 6 or 7 per cent to them. The interest, unless we are going to have repudiation, will be paid by the poor who have not invested in the war loan because they have nothing to invest."

"It is," said the Archbishop, "the capitalists who want conscription. They desire to win the war and they desire to win a few other things as well. They desire, by conscription, to have their way in Australia. Necessarily the capitalists have the capitalist press with them."

## ANGLO-FRENCH SHIP CONTROL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England (Saturday)—It is announced that arrangements have been made between British and French North Atlantic steamship lines, with a view of forming a conference with the object of controlling the passenger business of the lines. This conference will replace the conference existing before the war.

## M. CAILLAUX AGAIN UNDER EXAMINATION

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who is accused of treasonable activities, was under examination for nearly five hours yesterday by Captain Bouchardon, the military investigator. He was asked concerning facts set forth by General Dubail, his accuser.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Maître Demange, of M. Caillaux's counsel, gave out a statement to the effect that Captain Bouchardon had produced nothing new, and that the case was advanced no further than when it was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies recently. The former Premier will be interrogated again shortly.

## NEED OF THEORY ON COMMISSIONS

Supporters of Prof. Ripley of Harvard for Position on Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board Discuss Qualifications

Believers in better working conditions for women, who hope Governor McCall will submit to the new Executive Council the name of Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University, rejected for the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission by the outgoing council on Thursday as too much of a theorist, say that a proper amount of theory is just what is wanted in the position. The man who lacks theory, imagination and sympathy, they say, is the man who opposes efforts to improve conditions for the mass of the people.

They say also that Prof. Ripley's record is sufficient denial of the argument of the group of manufacturers who fought his appointment that he is not "practical" enough for the office. He was a member of the Committee on Industrial Development, and the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; he was the arbitrator in the Belle Waist Company case; the chairman of the Minimum Wage Board in the Men's Clothing Industry; was appointed by President Wilson to investigate the operation of the Eight-Hour Law and wrote a report on the subject; and now is a member of the board of directors of the Rock Island Railroad, and of a committee of five on efficiency. He is sufficiently practical, they say; otherwise he would not have been appointed to these positions.

The objection to his confirmation was in itself theoretical, it is said, as those who opposed him had not worked with him and did not know his ability well enough to pass judgment on it, while those who had, and knew his qualifications, supported him.

These manufacturers, they say, appear to have the notion that they must have, in the third member of the commission, someone friendly to them, which means a man who is against a minimum wage for women, rather than one who represents the public, which the member of the commission to be appointed is supposed to do. In Edwin M. Bartlett, the chairman, employers of labor have their representative on the commission; in Mabel Gillespie, employees have theirs.

The objections of the manufacturers, according to Alfred E. Lunt, counsel for the association known as the Merchants and Manufacturers of Massachusetts, who presented them to the outgoing executive council, center on the point that Professor Ripley has been many years in "cloistered" college halls. What is needed on the commission, he said, is a man of experience in a cold, hard, practical business way.

Those who want Professor Ripley appointed, say he is practical with the sympathy that comes with understanding, and that the office needs a man who can look at his duties from a point of view that is not circumscribed by the profit-making considerations of business.

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## NO RECOGNITION FOR THE BOLSHEVIKI

Russia Is at Present Divided Into Autonomous Parts, No One of Which May Be Said to Govern the Whole People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—It is emphatically denied in official circles that Great Britain has officially recognized Nicolai Lenin and the Bolshevik Government as the Russian Government.

The informant of The Christian Science Monitor explained that Russia at present is divided into the following autonomous parts: The North and Central, Bolshevik; the Ukraine in the South; the Cossacks in the Donets Basin, the Urals and the Caucasus. How could the so-called Bolshevik Government be considered to govern and speak for the Russian people? and how could England recognize a government that did not exist?

The Christian Science Monitor representative gathered that the most to be expected would be the establishment of some sort of "relationship unique" with the present régime in Petrograd, and in the event of the Soviets and Constituent Assembly coalescing, such a resultant situation might justify recognition.

Meanwhile The Christian Science Monitor's informant believed economic assistance would probably have to be afforded Russia. As for Germany invading Russia, he considered that Germany would have as much as she could safely manage to guard her frontiers against Bolshevik propaganda.

One thing the informant strongly emphasized was that the British Ambassador's retirement from Petrograd was in no way connected with the present political juncture in Russia. He was certain, however, that Sir George's post, for the time being, would remain vacant, and paid a strong tribute to the latter's work in Petrograd, and to his remarkable tact and ultimate patience.

Turning to Germany's war aims, The Christian Science Monitor's informant believed that they had undergone considerable change. He felt that Germany would now willingly agree to some adjustment in Alsace and Lorraine, in consideration for British withdrawal from Syria and Mesopotamia.

## 'Appeal From Petrograd'

An American's Observations—Why We Should Support Russia

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who recently returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—During my visits in Russia the last year, I have seen a great deal of a certain American resident of Petrograd. It was of value for me to talk to this particular man, for not only had he been here continuously, but also he knew what was going on. For he was interested in the political and social problems, though his line was that of business. Living abroad a great deal, having a knowledge of languages, including Russian, having a hobby, as it were, of getting close to the people of the country in which he might be living—he had lived in several foreign countries, including Germany—this man was a source of valuable information for me. I know how deeply he had studied and thought over the problems that were being solved by the people among whom he was living. It has therefore been most enlightening to receive from him "observations" and "reflections" on the recent events in Russia. Though these observations were jotted down some weeks ago—and much has happened since—these are the substance of them.

(Continued on page two, column one)

## SENATE HEARS OF SERBIA SUFFERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Milenko Vesitch, chairman of the Serbian Mission, spoke for 20 minutes today before the Senate. In introducing the speaker Mr. Marshall, the Vice-President of the United States, said: "For six centuries the Serbian people in a contest for freedom and justice have immortalized the soil of the Balkans and consecrated it."

The United States, he added, would not be true to their traditions if they did not extend a cordial welcome to the representatives of such a people.

In his address, Dr. Vesitch declared that Serbia accepted the Monroe doctrine that all peoples shall be allowed to determine their own policies. He further urged that no peace can be brought to last which does not accept the dictum that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

He told of the suffering marking Serbia's experiences under the Teuton war machine, and closed with an expression of gratitude to the United States from his own nation.

## SALOONS TO GET NO CONSIDERATION

Fuel Administration Official Says Liquor Dealers Are Away Down in the List of Those to Get Supplies of Coal

Breweries and saloons are not getting and will not get, for an indefinite time in the future, a supply of coal, with the aid or even sanction of the Federal Fuel Administration, according to John B. Pierce, who in the absence of James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, represents Mr. Storrow at the State House headquarters of the Fuel Administration. Today Mr. Pierce said: "All the coal that is now coming into New England is subject to our distribution. The breweries and saloons are well down in the list of those to whom we try to have the coal delivered, and they have not been getting any coal with our help or through Washington for a month past."

"Details of distribution in Boston are being worked out by the Boston Fuel Committee, of which David A. Ellis is chairman, but it is safe to say that so far as the Fuel Administration is concerned, the saloons will be taken care of first and the luxuries will have to wait."

"The saloons, moving picture theaters, and other consumers of coal who do not represent necessities, are out of it for the present and the indefinite future."

## Saloons Shorten Hours

Hartford Liquor Dealers Cut Down the Business Day to Conserve Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Connecticut Bureau

HARTFORD, Conn.—As a means of conserving coal and electric power for lighting, the 160 liquor dealers here are expected to shorten their business day five hours, beginning Monday and continuing to April 1, pursuant to a resolution adopted by representative dealers. They will open at 8 a. m. instead of 5, as at present, and close at 10 p. m. instead of midnight, every day except Saturday, when they will open at 8 o'clock and close at midnight.

At the meeting of the 18 leading liquor dealers, Thursday, held in response to an appeal sent out by the State Council of Defense on Saturday, asking saloons and other less essential establishments to conserve fuel, Governor Marcus H. Holcomb and members of the Council of Defense were present and spoke on the necessity of meeting the council's request.

The owners of all hotels and other places where intoxicating liquor is sold, are expected to comply with the provisions of the resolution. Many of them have declared they would not sell liquor in their dining rooms after the designated hours. Although the numerous clubs in Hartford have not taken any action as yet toward reducing their consumption, some are known to be arranging meetings designed to this end.

As the appeal was State-wide, response is expected from all over Connecticut. The resolution passed by the liquor men says:

"Whereas, the Fuel Conservation Committee of the State of Connecticut has presented to the public of the State of Connecticut the extensive need of the utmost conservation of fuel in this community as well as every community in the United States, and have appealed to them for co-operation toward this, therefore be it resolved, that we, the licensed dealers in liquor of the city of Hartford, agree that the hours for the transaction of business for the period from Jan. 7, 1918, to April 1, 1918, shall be 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. from Monday to Friday inclusive and from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m. on Saturday, and to curtail the lights in their places so far as is consistent with the proper conduct of the business."

## School Recess Extended

Boston Committee Places Responsibility for Coal on Fuel Officials

Responsibility for supplying a sufficient amount of coal to reopen Boston schools was placed today on the Fuel Administration by the Boston School Committee. (Continued on page six, column four)

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AGAIN SETS FORTH ALLIES' WAR AIMS

British Prime Minister Lays Down Cardinal Points Upon Which Entente Powers Would Be Willing to Talk Peace

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Announcing that the Allies "should be able to state clearly and definitely, not only the principle, for which they are fighting, but also their concrete definite application to the war map," Mr. Lloyd George restated the war aims of the Entente Powers at the British labor man-power conference today. His speech was a reply to the terms of the Central Powers recently made public by Count Czernin.

The British Premier laid down three cardinal points on which Great Britain and her allies would be willing to talk of peace. "Before permanent peace can come," he declared impressively, "three conditions must be fulfilled."

"First: The sanctity of the treaty must be re-established."

"Second: There must be territorial settlements based on the consent of those governed."

"Third and last: There must be created some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war."

The British Premier went into great detail to outline forcefully, pointedly and clearly every one of the aspirations of the forces of democracy.

The Premier said Great Britain and her allies are fighting:

Not for the destruction or disruption of Germany.

Not to destroy Austria-Hungary or Turkey.

Not merely to alter or destroy the imperial constitution of Germany.

Not to take from Turkey lands that are predominantly Turkish.

But, he said, they are fighting for the following:

1—Complete restoration of Belgium.

2—Reparation as far as possible for devastated towns and cities.

3—Neutralization and nationalization of the Dardanelles.

4—Reconsideration of the great wrong done to France in 1871—referring to Alsace-Lorraine.

5—Establishment of an independent Poland—"comprehending all genuinely Polish elements, because this is necessary to the stability of Western Europe."

6—Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine—all entitled to separate national conditions.

7. Of Russia, the British statesman left the future to the decision of the Russian people themselves.

8. Inhabitants of African colonies to be placed under an administration acceptable to themselves for the purpose of preventing exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists and of European governments.

"We will stand by the French democracy to the death," Mr. Lloyd George said.

Once again explaining that the destruction of Germany was not the object of the Allies, the Prime Minister declared: "A democratic constitution in Germany, would be the most convincing evidence that the spirit of military domination had died and would make easier a democratic peace negotiation. But that is a question for the German people."

"We are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of Constantinople or her rich lands in Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish."

The Premier declared that the forces of democracy fought "for more than merely to alter or to destroy the imperial constitution in Germany."

He pointed out in terse phrases the omissions from Count Czernin's statement of war aims as illustrative of Germany's duplicity in her terms.

Then turning to the recent statements of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Mr. Lloyd George said: "Count Czernin is vague. Does he mean Rumania, Montenegro and Serbia are as independent as Germany and other nations?"

"It has been a year since President Wilson asked the belligerents why they were fighting. The Central Powers have not yet replied."

The Premier pointed out Germany's repudiation of reparation, as contained in the Czernin statement. He added that Belgium's autonomy was subject to the nations leaving Turkey to decide the fate of the Arabs, Armenians and Syrians, while the Central Powers were demanding the restoration of their African colonies.

"All principles of self-determination here vanish into thin air," he asserted emphatically.

The members of the conference discussed the matter of a national agreement on war aims with Mr. Asquith, and with Earl Grey. It was stated that they had conferred with the Irish nationalist leader, Mr. Redmond, by letter.

The Prime Minister's speech was to an audience representative of Great Britain's foremost liberals, trades unionists and members of the Labor Party. He was accorded a great reception. It was generally regarded that the speech was the most important, perhaps, that the Prime Minister had yet delivered.



NO RECOGNITION  
FOR THE BOLSHEVIKI

Continued from page one

pened in Russia since they were dropped in the mail—many of them are still true; for the writer was not prophesying what would happen, but interpreting the spirit of the moment in which he wrote. I have, therefore, decided to bring together some of these observations, and give them to the public, recalling that they are in many cases diary observations, but from a serious thinker, and a man in touch with the trend of events in Russia.

In some instances the short statement in the letter was a supplementary "chapter" on a topic which we had discussed last summer. Neither of us sympathized with the Bolsheviks, but we constantly looked back to the past, and found there explanations for what was going on. In fact we often concluded our discussion with the summary that one had to understand the difficult present, which was weighing down on us, as the inheritance from the past. Looking at the present in that light, we could see a future, faith in which was very strong with both of us.

With these preliminary remarks, I shall quote extracts from the notes which this friend has sent on to me, giving them in his own words, bringing together the comments which he made at various moments of the correspondence on the same topic. About two weeks after the Bolsheviks had seized authority in Petrograd, he wrote:

"Certainly it seems as if the Revolution had gone about the limit with such warped minds as Lenin and Trotsky in power, directing affairs from the Smolny Institute. Yesterday a newspaper quoted Lenin as saying that the train was going full speed ahead to the goal of a social revolution, and facetiously added in amplification of the figure, that if this were true, then lots of passengers were jumping off. Among these passengers are a number of Bolsheviks, who have always been considered most extreme, but for whom the Lenin-Trotsky tyranny is quite too high-handed." In another place my correspondent remarks that "all parties in Russia are unanimous in their condemnation of the Bolsheviks—just as much so as they were in damning the Tsar. But the Bolsheviks have succeeded with the masses, and have appealed to the simple minds. Why? Because they promised peace."

The writer gave the following comment on the general character of the Bolshevik "government." The last quotation marks are also his. He said: "It lacks the mechanism of government, and is no government at all. The ministries are on a strike and will not work for it. The railway employees union is against it. Practically the whole intellectual and spiritual force of Russia is against it, but the 'dark' (i. e. unenlightened) masses of workmen and soldiers carried out the coup d'état, which brought it in, and are still supporting it. Bolshevik demagogues and sincere fanatics promise immediate realization of peace, bread, and land. When they fail to realize these in the face of the winter, which has now set in earnest, Lenin and Trotsky must fall."

My friend did not prophesy, but did indicate various possibilities. It would seem that when they fall, it will mean that the malady has reached its crisis, and that soberer forces must follow in a reversion to a more reasonable situation. Here there are two guesses: Either that a "strong man" might arise and take charge of a country so miserable through hunger and want as not to discuss political forms for some time, whereby a monarchy might be established—or the more moderate socialists, now despised and cast aside, might pick up the thread and slowly build up something. In the latter case other liberal, non-socialist elements might be joined also. After much thinking I have come to have doubts about the "strong man" theory in Russia, and to feel that, direct and satisfying as it might be to have a new broom sweeping clean and brushing all opposition aside, a Napoleon in short—it may never be. Russia is not compact and centralized like France, and the character is different."

Last summer my friend saw frequently the then Minister of Labor, Mr. Skobelev, a Social Democrat, but one of the moderates. He was also in touch with Nicholas Chalkovsky, known to many Americans through his lectures in this country, and one of the most prominent figures among the peasant leaders, the originator of the peasant cooperative movement. He quoted these two men as saying that "if nothing were done the country would go to the 'bow-wow,' and that a monarchy would result which would be of a form to brush aside many of the liberties, which had been gained. But they considered it possible, by quick action, to form a moderate government with the exclusion of the Bolsheviks, if that government could go to the people with a foreign policy of peace, i. e., with a program consciously looking forward to preparing for the close of the war, just as governments are now mostly occupied with its conscious prosecution." After quoting these men my correspondent added the following comment of his own:

"These men are of course very 'advanced,' and it may be urged by some that it would not be best for Russia to retain some of the 'liberties' which have been gained. We have a far-sighted, selfish as well as charitable, reason to desire order and growth in Russia, and if there is any way to promote it we must act. Whenever the pendulum starts to swing to the right again we ought to push and help all we can the constructive elements, whoever they are."

It will be recalled that the Bol-

sheviki addressed to the Allies a proposal for an armistice. Commenting on this my friend remarked: "It is believed that the indirect reply to this proposal will be a categorical and perhaps contemptuous refusal. The opinion is expressed that, after this refusal, the peace will not have been gained and the people will turn upon Lenin and Trotsky. Then will follow anarchy, which the 'strong man' deliverer will have to put down by forceful and not too scrupulous methods."

My friend then made another comment which was along the line he has taken now for many months. I recall how disappointed he was when we received the report of the Allied Conference in Paris last July, and saw no statement with regard to war aims. He therefore expresses himself very frankly and even sharply on this point: "Because of selfishness and stiff-neckedness the Allies ignored a golden opportunity when, after the Revolution of last March, they did not clearly and distinctly in language understandable to the Russian peasant, restate their war aims in accordance with the spirit of 'no annexations and no indemnities.' The fact that they did not was used by German agents and radical agitators to convince the people that the Allies were imperialists, very little if any better than the Germans, and caused great emphasis to be laid on the secret treaties which ought to have been publicly abandoned or shown to the people. This clear call was steadily ignored and we have lost heavily by it."

A few days later my friend wrote: "This morning Trotsky has begun the publication of the much discussed secret treaties. The impression at this produced upon me at first was one of violent insolence and anger rose, but this yielded, upon reflection, to the conviction that Trotsky is a man of intellect. It is very possible that there is German influence in Trotsky's statements, but this is not the keynote, and one is deluding oneself if one thinks to explain the matter away thus. Trotsky is clever—he is brilliant, and he must be fought that way."

Reverting later to the publication of the secret treaties, my friend wrote: "In ways that he probably does not fully appreciate, Trotsky has possibly done the world a great service. The audacity with which he seizes the secret-treaties and publishes them is almost a relief after the months of side-stepping and refusal to do this because of fancied harm, and the power of tradition in the various chanceries of the great powers. What should be our conclusion? Simply that once more, because of being stiff-necked and without vision and imagination to grasp the trend of the times and use it, we have allowed a fanatic to 'beat us to' a big thing and get the credit for it. What another impression would have been produced had we published the treaties months ago ourselves, and accompanied the publication by such a clear-cut definition of aims as no one could fail to understand, least of all the German cognate people, who keep Germany in the war. We are always letting Russian autocrats and Bolshevik fanatics and demagogues publicly monopolize the ideas, and when asked for bread, hand out a diplomatic stone."

At this point my friend summed up his "reflections" in much the same terms as he had done in conversation with me some months ago:

"In this way we are drifting toward a sort of prosaic and soulless ending of the war, which is unworthy of all the noble men who have died in it for an ideal. We seem to be drifting toward the council where we shall sit without the power and conviction which moral élan would give. It is not a question of stopping the war; on the contrary the military argument should be made as strong and as uninterrupted as possible; but it is a question of helping the military by a statement of aims that any soldier would gladly lay down his life for. This may involve some renunciation, but from the practical business point of view, why not renounce now and receive the credit for this action and the moral power and the weakening of the enemy government. Then one could go to the council for discussing peace terms with a moral plus over the enemy, consciously prepared to fight for essentials and not to bargain like a cheap trader. If we do not plan for ending the war in this way it will come without us, for who knows but that there will appear another Trotsky somewhere else? It is hard to have fanatics and demagogues steal our moral thunder, but the people will have their will, and if we refuse to obey it, they will take other agents—even fanatics and demagogues."

My friend constantly reverted to the thought contained in the last quotation, and I give another expression of this same thought: "While fighting Germany on the fronts as hard as possible, let us fight her also with a bold diplomatic stroke. The one argument the Prussian autocrat cannot answer is that of ideals—the moral argument. Why not clearly, and definitely, and openly state our minimum terms in a broad spirit, more daring than anything thus far attempted, insisting upon the fundamentals, but editing the whole in such a spirit as to disarm the extreme socialist agitator and make the German public wonder what on earth it is fighting for? As long as German workmen think they are defending themselves they will fight. We ought to work to break down that conviction, and we have done very little along this line."

Writing some days later my friend exclaimed: "Oh for a line, clear, bold statement of aims!" And in another place he commented, "The time has come for some big visions and bold deeds."

The impression made on those living in Petrograd by the publication of the secret treaties, and by the other policies of the Bolsheviks, must have been much deeper than we realized, for my friend notes for the date Nov. 24, that "the situation is unchanged except that all seemed to

be stunned by Trotsky's action, and one feels as if on the brink of a great catastrophe." That morning my friend recorded his own impressions in the following observations: "Even the most hardened are stirred by this Russian directness, with its Scriptural simplicity, combined with Hebrew brilliancy. For us Allies, and for the Central Powers, this triumph of the Bolsheviks can be made a blessing and not a catastrophe—for the Russians, at least in the immediate future, it can only mean tragedy. This vast people, with whom one cannot live without rising to greater spiritual heights or descending to lower depths—according to the way one chooses—is making a vicarious sacrifice for the benefit of the rest of the world. The democracies of the western world will learn now what to avoid: fanaticism, obstinacy, and pure egoism, as elements of the 'class consciousness' of the proletariat, will be tempered before the spectacle of the class war and economic ruin in Russia. And the 'bourgeoisie' of the western world will learn that the people can and will make its voice heard very terribly, if its righteous demands are not acceded to."

The present writer has frequently referred to Russia as an experimental laboratory, and for the benefit of the whole world. It was from conversations with the man whose "observations" constitute the bulk of this article, that this thought became firmly fixed. Therefore let me give another quotation from my friend's correspondence, bearing on this point:

"Russia deserves not to be abandoned, but sympathetically helped, because she is offering herself up as a vicarious sacrifice for the rest of us; but there is another function of Russia to which I would call attention. Many superficial and many uninformed people have considered the various extreme movements in Russia, now and in the past, as 'interesting' or 'wild' or 'wicked,' according to their point of view, but almost always as peculiarly Russian. These people are often so little informed about conditions in their own country, as not to know that such movements also exist there, though not on such a scale, and tempered by more practical experience. As a matter of fact, I have come to regard Russia as a sort of sensitive, galvanometer, or seismograph, which sharply registers what are only delicate electric currents, or scarcely felt earth rumblings in other parts of the world. It will always be worth while, therefore, to watch Russia."

During the months of last summer, when I was seeing my friend very frequently, he often protested against the unfair attitude which he felt the outside world, and particularly the governments and public of the allied countries and of America, were taking toward Russia. Let me give a few of his statements on this point in our correspondence of the last two months:

"It is so very hard to be fair at a time like this, even with the cold analytical fairness of natural science, to say nothing of the warm fairness of charity. And this is especially hard for England and France, who have suffered so terribly in the war. These peoples see themselves pouring out the very best and last they have against an implacable enemy, whilst Russia disintegrates in the selfish scramble of a class war, and her demagogues preach platitudes of truth and light to the rest of the world. Even we, who have as yet lost little, share this disgust; and only yesterday we were welcoming this new democracy as a brother, and today Russia is no longer a member of the 'league of honor,' but a deserter. If one takes this formal point of view it is because one does not know the processes by which this vast Russian people, with all that cause for what we call patriotism, and with little national unity, has reached its present position. Such views are held, however, by many, and what is worse, they are being harshly expressed. The result is to crush still further in despair the fine, educated type of Russian, who feels about this just as the accusers do, but to antagonize in the sharpest way the leaders and following of the great Bolshevik movement now in power; and those that take this formal view have failed to appraise the spiritual side of the situation. One foreigner here advised that all the foreign representatives leave Russia and shake Russian dust off their feet. He said that this would have the same effect upon the Russians as throwing a bucket of ice-cold water upon a ribald drunkard, staggering down the street in forgetfulness of his engagements and his honor. This simile is of course quite inaccurate. I should rather say that Russia is a stricken man, tottering under a burden of bodily and mental ills. The abrupt and contemptuous 'retirement' would not be ice-water, but a blow that would tell him the earth is being picked up, carefully cared for, and remolded by his only true friend, Germany."

During our conversations last summer my friend and I often discussed the possibility of Russia dropping out of the war completely from the purely military point of view. As we saw the disintegration progressing, we knew that this was a possibility that had to be faced. We always hoped that a coalition of the constructive forces of the country would come in time to save the situation. This hope was not realized, and the Bolshevik uprising of November definitely shattered the hope of keeping the Russian line strong, or at least intact, during the winter months; but we always emphasized that our policy should be not to abandon Russia, in any circumstances, however discouraging. The excesses of the last months have not changed my friend's attitude, and he writes: "Always admitting the military man's point of view as to the importance of the actual conduct of military operations, we must have a broader and more inclusive outlook than this."

For us there is not only the war but the after-war. If we realize this we shall see that it would be a world calamity for Russia to 'try in her own fat' and 'stew in her own juice,' as the disgusted and short-sighted are advocating these days. We must stay by the ship and help each element that makes for order, not worrying too much as to the diplomatic usage in the case. Thus we ought to be willing to help Russia bring her soldiers back from the front, to pass from the war into the peace conditions, in a spirit so magnanimous as to make German intrigue impossible. Let us help Russia to make order. Let us feed Petrograd. Let us feed Finland. Let us play the game big and bold. Many are saying that our appropriations are for 'war purposes' and that Russia should not receive one agricultural machine if she ceases to be an ally. I am opposed to this reasoning, and regard the order and development of Russia as having such an international bearing, and such a direct effect upon the outcome of the war, that money lent for this purpose is well expended. There is no one country which can do so much for Russia as America; and in time the commercial rewards will come of themselves. Let us stand by this country so that the Germans may not say to the Russians: 'The Americans were only interested in you as long as you could give them something; now that they have dropped you and cast you out, come to Germany's ample and generous bosom.'"

I close this article with this last quotation and with the statement quoted above in another connection: "The time has come for some big visions and bold deeds."

## Stockholm Rejected

Germany Refuses Russian Request to Change Meeting Place

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German Imperial Chancellor informed the Reichstag main committee on Friday that Dr. von Kuehlmann had been instructed to reject the Russian proposal for the transference of the negotiations to Stockholm, remarking that Germany's position was not such that she could be dictated to in these matters.

He also announced the Russian rejection of Articles 1 and 2 of the Central Powers' proposals concerning the evacuation of territories and plebiscite, remarking that the latter could cheerfully await the further course of this incident, relying on their strong position, loyal intentions and good faith. We shall negotiate further, he added, with the plenipotentiaries of Ukraine, who have reached Brest-Litovsk.

He said the Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann, had, after only a stay of two days in Berlin, returned to Brest-Litovsk. He, therefore, to report on the course of the negotiation with Russia. The Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Baron von dem Busche-Haddenhausen, would instead undertake the task. Baron von dem Busche-Haddenhausen gave to the main committee the history of events leading to the peace negotiations. He said the armistice negotiations had taken a rapid and smooth course and had reached a generally satisfactory conclusion on Dec. 15.

Parallel to the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk the Foreign Undersecretary said, ran the negotiations at Fokshani for an armistice on the southeastern front at which conference Rumania was represented.

## Turkish Peace Terms

List of Ottoman Terms as Announced From Brest-Litovsk

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—Turkey is willing to grant Russia free passage through the Dardanelles for the remainder of the war, but holds that all her frontiers should be restored to their status of before the war, according to the text of the Ottoman peace terms as announced today from Brest-Litovsk.

The Turkish delegates outlined their terms as follows:

1. Turkish frontiers to be the same as before the war.
2. Agreement by a conference as to future sea trade.
3. The individual war losses to be refunded.
4. Territorial safety and development of Persia to be guaranteed on the basis of entire independence.
5. Free passage for Russia through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus during the war.
6. Limited mobilization for national defense.
7. Russian armies to be withdrawn to her own borders within two months, except one division to safeguard the frontier.
8. Russian and Armenian units to be demobilized, also the Black Sea naval forces.
9. Turkey to regain an active army in consequence of the continuation of the Entente in the war.

Russia to Publish War Documents  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—It is reported that among the papers discovered in the Foreign Office are interesting documents revealing discussions between Germany and Russia on the subject of an international convention for fighting Socialism. Other documents, it is said, have also been revealed, dealing with the origin of the war. The contents will, it is understood, be published shortly.

The Bolshevik News Agency announces that the work of the commission discussing the question of prisoners and the alleviation of sufferings caused by the war progresses slowly. The Russians claim the right to dispatch journals to prisoners in Germany, and any publications from Russia to the Socialists of the Central

Empire; also direct telegraphic communication with the Socialist parties in the Central Empire.

The Germans, however, declare that they have no authority to decide these questions.

Copenhagen and Peace Parleys  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Mr. Vorhovsky, a member of the Bolshevik Ministry, declared today that the Russo-Central Powers peace negotiations would probably be continued at Copenhagen, in case, as reported, they are to be transferred from Brest-Litovsk to neutral soil.

Germany Threatens Russia  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—"Russia must take the consequences on herself if she breaks off peace negotiations," was the yelled threat of German military blows contained in a semi-official dispatch received from Berlin today. The message emphasized that a rupture of the Brest-Litovsk conferences would not change the military or political situation.

Finland and Separation  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Saturday)—Regarding the recognition of Finnish independence, it is understood that the replies received from the powers approached by the Finnish deputations clearly indicate that Finland must settle the question of separation with Russia before recognition of Finnish independence may be expected from Europe.

May Call Constituent Assembly  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Latest reports from Russia announce that Germany has refused to evacuate occupied Russian territory and to agree to negotiations being continued at Stockholm. The opinion generally expressed, therefore, is that Mr. Trotsky may be compelled to summon the Constituent Assembly and make the responsibility for accepting or rejecting the German terms.

Meanwhile it is understood that no official intimation of the appointment of Mr. Litvinoff as Bolshevik Ambassador in London has been received. It is understood also that the attitude of the British Government toward the Bolsheviks has undergone no change.

Recognition Decided Upon  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—At a ministerial council, with the King presiding, recognition of the independence of Finland was decided upon.

Free Lithuania Urged  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—At a meeting of Lithuanian representatives, a resolution was adopted declaring that Russia should proclaim Lithuania free and independent. Germany should withdraw her troops and that country should be occupied by a Lithuanian army. The resolution further declared that Lithuanian representatives should participate in the peace negotiations and that the damage done during the war should be paid for by Russia and Germany.

Tribunal Orders Arrests  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The revolutionary tribunal ordered the arrest of Messrs. Tsereteli, Gotz, Tchernoff and Dan, alleging they published a newspaper forbidden by the Bolshevik Government.

New Russian Orders  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—Formal orders against any members of the Russian constituent assembly communicating with Austro-German delegations were issued today. It was said several such attempts had been discovered by the Government. The Bolshevik News Agency hinted that Prof. Paul N. Miluykoff and the former Minister of the Interior, Mr. Tsereteli, were seeking to restore bourgeois power in Russia.

German Paper's Support  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Vorwärts, Germany's Socialist organ, is firmly supporting the Rus-

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Noted Films, Tintypes,  
faded Photographs and old  
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their original beauty.

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Providence Worcester

Asian peace demands of the withdrawal of German armies from all sections of Russia which they now hold, according to dispatches received here today.

"The Russians are right," an editorial from the newspaper asserted today. "It is of great consideration that we conclude a peace with Russia free from dishonesty and possibilities of misunderstanding."

EVENTS WATCHED FOR  
PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Hoboken was the scene of a million dollar fire on Jan. 4, which endangered much government property in the Remington Arms Company factory. It started in the bag and paper warehouse of the Gatti-McQuade Company at Fifteenth Street and Park Avenue, and spread to the Tietjen & Lang dry docks, where there are a number of government ships.

More than 10,000 cans of canned products, suspected of containing ground glass, were seized in Providence, R. I., Friday, by the State Food and Drug Commission after specimen cans had been examined. All the cans were of the same brand and were seized at many retail stores. This action followed complaints lodged with the Department of Justice by families in East Providence and Attleboro who reported ground glass in canned products about two weeks ago. The factory of the Curtis Machine Company in Jamestown, N. Y., burned on Jan. 2. A stranger visited the neighborhood the evening before and made inquiries about the plant. The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin; the loss \$50,000.

Twenty-one families lost all their belongings by a fire in two tenement buildings on Water Street, Pittsburg, Mass., on Jan. 1; loss, \$40,000. Sixteen persons were rescued by ladders.

SUGAR PRICES IN  
EAST ARE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Food Administration on Friday night issued the following:

"The price of Cuban raw sugars being 6 cents, duty paid, as from Jan. 7, at New York, the price of refined sugar will be \$7.45, less 2 per cent, to wholesalers. The Atlantic seaboard area thus comes into the interior price basis for a reduction of about 1 cent per pound, or \$20 per ton."

Decreased Production Forecast  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. V. Knight, testifying as a trade adviser for the Cuban Government and a contributor to trade newspapers, was the sole witness appearing before the Senate committee investigating the sugar situation. Mr. Knight said that the Cuban sugar producers were dissatisfied with the price of \$4.60 agreed upon between the Cuban Government and the State Department and predicted that the discontent would cause decreased production next year. Other witnesses had testified that the Cuban price was too high.

The first Cuban commission which came to Washington last September was "practically presented with an ultimatum" on the price of \$4.60, Mr. Knight said, and declined to agree to it, but another commission which arrived two months later arranged to sell at that price.

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE EXHIBIT

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will hold their fifty-fifth

Mark Down  
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"Priscilla's Minuet"  
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Is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delivery appeals to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

annual exhibit and meeting at the Horticultural Hall and Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, Jan. 8, 9 and 10. This meeting is open to all farmers and beekeepers who have an interest in the food production and conservation. There will be many prominent speakers including E. R. Root, of Medina, O., who will talk on "Importance of Honey Production." There will be exhibits of honey, wax and apian appliances in the Horticultural Hall during the three days, where it will be open to the public. This exhibit is for the purpose of showing the value and uses of honey in the home.

HOMESTEAD BOARD  
ASKS FOR \$50,000 FUND

An appropriation of \$50,000 for "relieving congestion of population and providing homesteads for mechanics, laborers and others," is asked by the Massachusetts Homestead Commission in its annual recommendations for legislation filed with the General Court. The commission last year asked for an appropriation of \$100,000 for this experiment, the Legislature authorizing \$50,000. This sum is to be used, says the commission, to learn whether it is financially possible to supply such homes for such workers, what are the policies upon which such an undertaking should proceed, what are the dangers and what should be the limitations. The commission declares there is no prospect that present methods ever will supply sufficient wholesome, low-cost dwellings unless the State encourages their construction.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today made the following nominations: To be solicitor of internal revenue, A. A. Ballantine of Boston; to be United States attorney, John Robert O'Connor of Los Angeles, southern district of California; Thomas J. Boynton of Everett, district of Massachusetts; L. H. Kelly of Sutton, W. Va., southern district of West Virginia.

LORD NORTHCLEIFFE  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—An authority in official circles here stated today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, in his opinion, Lord Northcliffe would not return to America. He had no idea as to who would be Lord Northcliffe's successor, though he understood Sir F. E. Smith had done very well.

W. M. HUGHES ELECTED  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that as foreshadowed in this morning's cable, Mr. W. M. Hughes has been elected leader of the Nationalist Party by 63 votes to 2.

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Regulation moleskin outside, leather lined throughout, waterproof interlining—no wool—to collect dirt—in use in every cantonment in this country, all branches of the Service.

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Is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delivery appeals to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.



## JEW'S GRATEFUL TO GREAT BRITAIN

Express Thanks at Great Gathering in London for Government's Support for Proposed National Home in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As already announced in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, a great Jewish mass meeting was held recently in the London Opera House in London to express the heartfelt gratitude of the Jews for the British Government's recent declaration in favor of establishing a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. The meeting created the greatest enthusiasm among the Jews, the building was thronged, many people remaining standing throughout the whole of the proceedings, while many others were unable to gain admittance.

Lord Rothschild, who presided, said the occasion of their meeting was the most momentous event in the history of Judaism in the last 1800 years. The message of the British Government, for which they had assembled to express their thanks, marked an epoch of outstanding importance in Jewish history. For the first time since the Dispersion the Jewish people had received its proper status by a formal declaration of one of the great powers, acknowledging and approving its national aspirations. Lord Rothschild then went on to say that he hoped the Jewish people would respect not only the rights and privileges of their prospective non-Jewish neighbors in Palestine, but also those of their own people who did not see eye to eye with them in the Zionist cause. He expressed the hope that all Jews would unite in making the settlement in Palestine a genuine success.

Lord Robert Cecil was heartily received when he rose to offer his congratulations to the Zionists. Great Britain's part in the furtherance of Zionism, he declared, was no new thing, and in supporting it, the country was merely carrying out its traditional policy. Great Britain's policy was based on liberty and justice, or perhaps it was more accurate to state it as the supremacy of law and liberty. If European civilization was to be freed from the condition of anarchy into which it had now fallen, and if security was to be obtained, it must be maintained, he said, by the supremacy of the law. The great cause for which the British nation was now fighting was for the right of people to govern themselves and to work out their own destinies, irrespective of the threats and menaces of their more powerful neighbors. One of the most important steps toward this end, he considered, was the recognition of Zionism, and it constituted the British Government's first constructive effort toward the settlement of the world after the war. The realization of this great ideal, he declared, could not fail to have far-reaching effects on the history of the world and the future of the human race.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, M. P., as a staunch supporter of Zionism, and one who for three years has urged this policy upon the Government, expressed his unqualified satisfaction at the Government's recent pronouncement. In any new developments in Palestine, Mr. Samuel said, the Arabs must be accorded full and just recognition of their rights. There must be a reverent respect for holy places, both Christian and Muhammadan, and there must be no attempt to establish political authority from Palestine over Jews scattered throughout the world. The policy they were celebrating that day, he said, would enable the Jewish race again to give to the world a brilliant and distinctive civilization. Alluding to the Jews' great longing to return to Jerusalem, Mr. Samuel said that year after year, generation after generation, century after century when the Jews gathered together on Passover night they had repeated the words, "Next year in Jerusalem."

That cherished vision was at last realized. The Jewish people, he said, on the hills of Zion their civilization was restored, he could see among those left in the other countries a new confidence, a new greatness. There would be a greater dignity in the Jew throughout the world. That was what they had met to thank the Government for. They would now be able to say, not as a pious and distant wish, but as a near and confident hope, "Next year in Jerusalem."

The chief rabbi, Dr. Hertz, also paid a tribute of gratitude to the broad humanity and far-sighted statesmanship of the men who wielded the destinies of the British Empire. Among other speakers were Mr. Israel Zangwill, Dr. Gaster, the founder of the Zionist movement; Shalom Abba-El-Akhi, and Dr. Weismann, president of the English Zionist Federation.

The following resolution was carried by the meeting with great enthusiasm: "That this mass meeting, representing all sections of the Jewish community in the United Kingdom, conveys to His Majesty's Government an expression of heartfelt gratitude for their declaration in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. It assures His Majesty's Government that their historic action in support of the national aspirations of the Jewish people has evoked among Jews the most profound sentiments of joy."

This meeting further pledges its utmost endeavors to give its whole-hearted support to the Zionist cause."

### Jews in Rumania

Position of Jews Discussed in a French Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Under the heading, "The Jewish Question in Rumania," the *Rappel* groups two brief but extremely interesting articles. The first one deals with the subject of the Bolsheviks and the Jews in Russia. "The Jewish question," it declares, "holds a front rank among the different considerations involved in the present extraordinary Russian situation. Should Lenin consent to change the position of the Russian front to 100 kilometers behind its present line, and should it prove that he has the power to carry this desire of the Germans into effect, the big strip of country involved will be exactly that one in which the Jews of Russia have especially established themselves. Is it necessary," asks the writer, "to emphasize the fresh political importance that may accrue to events in Russia from such a circumstance."

"Certain writers belonging to different religious persuasions have endeavored to show that this universal war is an appalling conflict of religions rather than an encounter of races and peoples. It has been said that the Russian revolution is based on the claims of the Jews, on their propaganda, and on Jewish resentment against the Russian bureaucracy, whose victims have so often been Semitic. It may be so. The nations which have welcomed the Jews are the United States, England, and France under the republic. Great Britain has just made known to an outlawed people that Palestine, conquered by her own soldiers, will be given back to them. It is the democracies who have been the first to free Judaism. These things, if the Jews remember and understand them, will promote a feeling among their brothers in Russia which is favorable to the views of the Entente."

"It is comprehensible," says the writer, "that the nations at war should long for peace, but it is this peace dictated by Germany it will produce a crop of troubles. A comparison of the past records of the democracies with those of the Central Empires will provide illustrations of this. Nothing is gained by an attempt to divide the forces of the Entente. Sincerity and frank dealing are required."

The subject of the second section is the situation of the Jews in Rumania, and exception is taken to a certain article published in the September number of *La Renaissance du Peuple Juif* on this question. The writer alleges that, together with some contentions which are justified, it contains a number of accusations and statements relative to the situation of the Jews in Rumania which are each one more absurd than the other. That the non-naturalized Rumanian Jews, and unfortunately there are a great many of them, do not enjoy political rights, occupy positions under the State, nor enter the liberal professions, such as that of a barrister, which implies the possession of political rights, is undeniable and regrettable. "But," continues the writer, "under cover of this, the author of the article in question puts forward accusations which are entirely without foundation."

For instance, it is alleged that the persecutions of the Jews have latterly become more terrible. "The Rumanians," declares the writer, "in their present tragic situation have something else to do, something more pressing and serious, than to carry on persecutions against the Jews. If, when arrests en masse are spoken of the arrest of certain spies is meant, that is a fact, but they were not arrested en masse. It is also alleged that the Jewish population has been deported en masse with the consent of the Rumanian Minister, but it is impossible that Mr. Poklewsky-Kozel should have countenanced such an enormity. Everybody knows that only one-third of the territory is left to Rumania. To what place can the Rumanian Government have deported the Jewish population? To Siberia? That belongs to Russia. To the colonies? She has none. The bias shown in the statements is obvious. It is said, too, that the Rumanian Jews pay triple taxes and that they are excluded from other privileges, including that of admission to the hospitals, while the Jewish hospital has been requisitioned. These are affirmations with no evidence behind them, says the writer, which he should not be surprised to hear emanated from Hungary by way of Switzerland. The accusations are so obviously biased and absurd that it is against the grain even to deny them."

"That conditions are very bad in the Jewish quarters of Jassy is quite possible, although there may be some exaggeration, but there was a time when things were quite as bad in the Rumanian quarters of Jassy. If the persons who supplied the information to the writer of that article had really wanted to defend the genuine interests and to alleviate the lot of the Rumanian Jews, they would, instead of launching all sorts of unjust accusations and unfair statements, have drawn the attention of their co-religionists in France and elsewhere to the causes of the sufferings which the Rumanian Jews and the Rumanians are both enduring at the present time."

"They should have pointed out that at Jassy and in all the towns of Moldavia, where 90 per cent of the commerce is in the hands of the Jews, all the shops have been shut since the beginning of the winter, for want of supplies, and that Rumania is the one country in which, at the present time, there is absolutely nothing to buy. All the Jewish population, which lived by commerce, is in danger of starvation together with its clientele, which is in no better case. It is this terrible fact and this tragic situation



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph  
Sir Dorab Tata

### SIR DORAB TATA ON INDIAN INDUSTRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Tata Iron & Steel Company at Bombay, Sir Dorab Tata moved the adoption of the report, which recommended a dividend of 6 per cent on the preference shares, a dividend of 20 per cent on the ordinary shares, and a dividend of 291 per cent on the deferred shares. Addressing the shareholders, Sir Dorab Tata remarked that it was only partially true to say that the prosperity of the company was due to the war, for although the Government of India was solely dependent upon the company for the supply of rails, the company accepted this year lower prices from the state than those ruling in the market. The company had devised an elaborate plan of extensions with up-to-date plant, so that more steel would be produced at less cost. It had also planned a large number of subsidiary industries which would take up most of the steel produced. In this connection it was securing the cooperation of a large number of Indian, Anglo-Indian and British firms of first-rate importance who would take up those subsidiaries.

Referring to labor, the chairman said that the directors had, on their own initiative, increased the wages of their workmen and other employees of the company by 10 per cent from last August. They had also taken steps to better the material and moral conditions of their employees, and contemplated securing the services of social welfare workers from England who would organize welfare work among the laborers. The company had proposed to start a technological institute at Sakchi (where their works are situated) to train men in metallurgical and chemical industries, and the Government had already promised a contribution toward it. It was also proposed to start at Sakchi a research laboratory for metallurgy and chemistry, and this would be a central research laboratory for that part of India.

Sir Dorab also drew attention to the fact that one of the effects of the war was going to be shortage of tonnage, and the company was thinking how best it could serve the future commerce of the country by supplying tonnage built from their steel in Indian shipyards.

In conclusion he said: "May I appeal to all who live in this land, and love it, to work in harmony and in cooperation for its general development? May I appeal to them to seek all party differences, to realize that the interests of any one set of people are closely bound up with the interests of the whole land, and that in the industrial and commercial growth of the country the interests both of those who have adopted it and of those who are born of the soil will be fully served. I fall to see the necessity of any community to cry that its interests must be safeguarded. In a country like India, full of promise and resources, there is indeed no room for grave apprehension of any kind on the part of any mercantile community, for in the development of the whole there is working in every part, and in working in cooperation for the best interests of the country, each part will reap its own just reward. It will only be by such united work that India will rise and resume her place in the vanguard of civilization which once belonged to her of right."

The report was adopted.

**AWARD FOR GALLANTRY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—On the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, the King has awarded the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to George Ainslie, acting leading seaman, R. N. R. O. N. 6963 A, in recognition of his services on the occasion of a fire on an Admiralty transport in August last.

## FRANCE AND THE NATIONS SOCIETY

M. Clémenceau's views Found to Be in Essence Much the Same as President Wilson's—Germany Now Unfit to Enter

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Following upon the blunt statement by M. Clémenceau, in the course of his first ministerial declaration of policy, in which he rejected utterly the idea of an early establishment of a society of nations of which an unreformed Germany would be a member, her good faith being guaranteed only by her signature, the utmost curiosity and interest are shown in the present views of the United States upon this point, and in those of the Socialists. In the circumstances, a cablegram of an authoritative character from New York published in the *Temps* gives the utmost satisfaction, indicating clearly that in his speech, when he was accused of treating the idea of the society of nations with scorn, which implication he repudiated, M. Clémenceau, after all, stated in essence very much the same views as are held by President Wilson.

In this cable it is mentioned that when Mr. Wilson proposed the formation of a society of nations, he expressed himself almost in the same terms as those employed by M. Clémenceau before the Chamber, and took care to specify that only democratic nations could take part in it, and that Germany as she is found now could not be a member, not being worthy of the least confidence. Quotations from Mr. Wilson's observations on the subject before Congress on April 2 and again from his speech at Washington on June 14 are given, and an editorial footnote is appended to the effect that a point which must be considered and which is probably not remote from the ideas accepted at Washington is that after the war those nations which are determined to maintain peace will be able to organize themselves, whether belligerent or not, as to make life particularly difficult for any State that might be disposed to commit an aggression.

A long leading article is also devoted to the subject by *Le Temps*, which faces the question boldly. Much of the Parisian press seems to feel that there are some points of doubt or ambiguity in the situation, as recently expressed, and is disposed to steer clear of the subject for a moment, only the Socialist journals taking it up, and retorting upon *Le Temps*. The latter congratulates M. Clémenceau on having the good sense to "expose the emptiness of formulae by which the Socialists, it says, are seeking to impose dangerous illusions on the masses of the people." "The President of the United States," it goes on, "has constantly extolled an international system firmly based on the respect of right and the liberty of all. This ideal is that of all people having a sound understanding of their duty, toward which have been tending for half a century the efforts of those who see in the development of political and economic relations between the civilized groups a better guarantee of equilibrium and the maintenance of peace with dignity. When the international revolutionaries use Mr. Wilson in the attempt to impose on us the idea of the society of nations, they take care not to recall the fact that the President of the United States was the first to indicate that the allied peoples owe it to themselves not to treat with the Ger-

man Government so long as it supports the acts of a régime which, prepared, organized and let loose the war, and which desired to pursue it by barbarous methods and odious procedures."

"But, as M. Clémenceau has rightly stated, the Socialists are always obliged, in all their hypotheses, to begin by declaring that Germany herself will destroy the Prussian militarism, even when it is clear that she does not destroy it, but on the contrary makes herself its instrument. Therein lies all the Socialist ambiguity. A society of nations according to the revolutionary formula is impossible without the admission to its bosom of Germany and her vassals; a society of nations based on right is impossible, if there is admitted to it a Germany not purified by explanation, not freed from herself. What the impatient internationalists wish for in their desire for a speedy peace without victory is that the countries that were the victims of Austro-German aggression should once again repose blind confidence in the powers which deliberately tore up their treaties and violated the law, which tomorrow as yesterday would resort to force when they were confident of winning, because they have no other moral plea than that of necessity. The trick would be so gross that the instinct of peoples on which the war was imposed, knowing what they have suffered and why they fight, would recoil from an order of things which would leave them disarmed before all the robber powers."

"Where is the Government conscious of its responsibilities that would dare with a light heart to sacrifice all the security of tomorrow in such an adventure? The only policy capable of affording serious guarantees for the maintenance of peace is that which tends to draw more closely together the bonds which the common ordeal has established between those nations which are equally solicitous of the dignity of their independent existence, of the safeguarding of their interests, of the free development of their influence and the loyal conciliation of their efforts. These understand the value of their moral solidarity, and know that they can safely depend upon each other when it is a question of defending the civilized world against the enterprises of reaction and oppression. They have achieved a state of evolution which permits of establishing a 'Society of Free Nations' in whose national life there would be no cause to fear the pressure of any strict international control, in which the free citizen of the free nation would be able to exert himself in the fullness of his energy for the utmost good of all."

"Open to all races that have achieved the same moral and political maturity, the 'Society of Free Nations,' very far from disarming, will need to see to it constantly that justice may always be strong in the world, in order that force may be just. It will recognize security only when it assures it itself; it will maintain the right only by arranging the means to make it respected. Such a state of things will never be realized by ideal formulae, inspired by theories which pretend the substitution of the antagonism of social classes for the old racial antagonisms; it is by crushing the robber powers whose only idea of their own greatness is that which comes from the ruin of others; and in securing guarantees against any unloosening of their criminal instincts. Let us not be the dupes of words." The writer concludes, "Our victory will be justice, and justice will be our victory. Short of that there is no safety for the democracy and liberty of the world."



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## KANSAS DECLARED RICH IN OIL AND GAS

Report on Survey Says Its Resources Are Only Partly Developed—New Leases and Preparations for Spring Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas has just started on its oil and gas development, according to Raymond C. Moore and Winthrop P. Hayes, members of the Kansas Geological Survey, who have made a survey of the oil and gas resources of the State. The text of their report has just been completed and sent to the printer.

"Though Kansas ranked high in oil production last year, producing more than 3,000,000 barrels, the oil and gas wealth of the State has by no means yet been fully developed," is the opening statement of the report.

Some of the big oil operators evidently have had the same idea, for there is a wide development of entirely new areas now in prospect. For some months big companies like the Prairie Oil & Gas, the Couden Oil & Gas, the subsidiary interests of the Sinclair Oil & Gas and the Uncle Sam Company, besides numerous wildcat outfits, have been taking leases by the wholesale in the territory north and east of the Butler County fields, with the understanding that development work would begin directly after the opening of 1918.

Some oil has been found in shallow wells in Greenwood County, just east of Butler, and some gas, but no oil has been found in Chase County, northeast of Butler. These two counties are now said to be practically covered with oil and gas leases. There is no trouble getting tools and timbers for drilling operations now, and during the winter it is expected that large quantities of all sizes of casing will be stored up ready for a boom in the spring.

The Butler County fields were tied up for over ten days on account of cold and for over a month on account of a lack of water. The Empire Oil & Gas Co., with twenty rigs in the field, was operating only six of them for a time on account of the water shortage. As a result of water shortage, cold weather, and lack of coal, it is expected that the December new production report will show the lowest amount reported in eight months or more.

A considerable number of drilling outfits were shut down all of December on account of a change from coal to fuel oil for the engines. The coal shortage has forced a good many operators to shut down temporarily, and the coal situation has become so uncertain that many of the drillers outside the gas belt have closed down until they could secure the necessary apparatus for burning fuel oil or even straight crude if necessary.

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CITIZENSHIP IN  
THE UNITED STATES

Judge James M. Morton Jr. Tells  
Group of Aliens About to Be  
Admitted in Boston the Privileges  
and Duties It Entails

Three simple steps are involved in the naturalization of aliens, the declaration of intention, the petition, and the final hearing. So commonplace have they become that it is only when some significant expression of citizenship is voiced that the subject thrusts itself upon the public notice. Such an expression was uttered by Judge James M. Morton Jr. in the United States district court in Boston, on the day before the advent of 1918, when

close upon 100 aliens sought admission to citizenship.

Judge Morton's statements are of nation-wide importance. They are given here as gathered by one of the assembly of applicants who ranged themselves in the bar, the jury box, or on the floor of the musty courtroom, to hear the remarks addressed from the bench, at the close of the hearing. After the dreary task of hearing the qualifications of witnesses and applicants had been completed, the judge said:

"You are about to be admitted to citizenship in the United States. You are about to be made a partner in this great firm. And it is well that you should know what this means. It is not merely paying \$5 in cash, and giving half a day's attendance in court. It is not simply entering into this partnership so that you may draw a partner's salary. That is not the idea behind citizenship, you must do your part for the firm."

"If you have not decided that your affections are here, you have no right to become citizens of this country. Up till now you have belonged to Great Britain, France, Sweden, Russia, Italy. You are about to gain citizenship, that will give you all the rights and privileges this country has to offer. It will give you a vote. President Wilson casts his ballot in New Jersey. It counts for one. If you cast your ballot in New Jersey, it will count for one also. Position makes no difference."

"There is no office in the United States, so far as I am aware, which will not be open to you, except two—the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency. There is not a citizen in the country who will be above or below you. You will be on the same level as your neighbor."

"Sometimes you will feel disgraced, as I do, at the meaningless flaunting of the flag, or you may be dissatisfied with government inefficiency. If a

corrupt government is ever placed in power, remember, we are to blame, I, you and our fellow citizens. It is our Government and we are expected to carry it on rightly. There is a great work for each one of us to do. Each must contribute his or her share to make the Government better than it is. "Above all, do not forget the traditions of your adopted country, for its traditions are among the most important possessions it has."

PACKER REFUSED  
CHANCE TO SPEAK

Counsel for Commission Investigating Industry Ignores Witness' Request to Testify

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission investigating the packing

industry, declared here that men who may be in line for grand jury action will not have the opportunity to testify, thereby getting a chance at immunity from prosecution.

Evidence had been brought out tending to prove that the American Agricultural Company, of which Hugh J. Robertson is general manager, was chief agent in an alleged illegal combination to force a local rendering company out of business.

In reply to charges made in an interview by Mr. Robertson that he has been refused permission to testify, Mr. Heney said he had ignored the requests lest justice should go astray.

The lawyer asserted that officials who waived immunity to testify in the investigation of the Swift and Armour plants in Chicago in 1905, escaped indictments, although proved guilty of breaking the law. "As the same thing might happen in this case," said Mr. Heney, "I have refused permission to Mr. Robertson to testify, even though

he says he is willing to waive immunity."

"This investigation which we are conducting," he said, "will go all over the country visiting every big city where conditions similar to those found here are to be looked into at the direct request of President Wilson."

In this connection there was submitted a copy of a letter written, according to Mr. Heney, by Mr. Robertson, who, besides being general manager of the American company, is president of the Eastern Oil & Rendering Company, to E. J. Murphy, a local agent, which stated that "you want to train your guns on M. L. S."

Frederick W. English, secretary of the D. B. Martin Company, a local packing firm, whose name was mentioned in the letter, denied all knowledge of it. He refused to admit that the "M. L. S." referred to in the communication was the M. L. Shoemaker Company, Inc. Complaints by W. S. Allen of the Shoemaker Company, the

local independent firm, led to the Philadelphia investigation.

Ira A. Lindville, assistant treasurer of the D. B. Martin Company, gave testimony tending to show that while the company was unselected in the rendering phase of the meat business, it was restricted to a small territory by certain packers to dispose of its fresh meat supply. He testified that it was virtually impossible for the D. B. Martin Company to ship dressed beef to New England points unless cars owned by the Swift Company of Chicago were used.

"We could ship all freight over the Pennsylvania railroad to New York," he said, "but could not get our own cars through to New England. Swift cars were sent through in good time."

The witness said the necessity that Swift refrigerator cars be used in New England forced them out as competitors in that locality and held them to points nearer Philadelphia.

## Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

## New Waists

Great Values in New Department

Great efforts always have been made by Chandler & Co. to present the best and most stylish waists at the lowest possible prices, and the great success of the waist department in its new location on the street floor, new building, has inspired still greater efforts, and has resulted in securing still greater values.

For example, several lots to be shown Monday include styles reproducing much higher priced models, and equal in quality and finish to the more expensive styles. Interesting groups at

3.95 and 5.75

Crepe Georgette—Crepe de Chine

Crepe de Chine Waists, large side frills, special, 3.95. Georgette Waists, beaded or emb., special, 5.75. Georgette Waists, emb. dots on collar, cuffs and vest effect, special, 5.75. Crepe de Chine Waists, satin collars with kerchief knots, special, 3.95. Georgette Waists, in flesh or white, frilled effect with inch hem, in contrasting shades, special, 5.75. Crepe de Chine Waists, high neck, ruffle trimmed, special, 3.95. Crepe de Chine Waists, box pleated style, and emb. style, special, 5.75.

## Making Ready for New Store

results in unusual values in

## January Clearance

Soon we are to move some departments into the new store, and alterations must be made in fixtures in the present store. Hence many things must be closed out.

Examples of the values follow:

Women's  
Misses' Coats

Velours Coats, after 35.00 model, priced 29.50  
Black Broadcloth Coats, 45.00 quality, for 35.00  
Misses' Pom-Pom Coats, 35.00 quality, for 29.50  
Brown Velours Coats, 35.00 quality, for 29.50  
Black Plush Coat, 45.00 quality, for 35.00  
Velours Coats, 35.00 quality, for 29.50  
Navy Velours Coat, 45.00 quality, for 35.00  
Velours Coat, nutria tr., 95.00 quality, for 65.00  
Misses' Velours Coat, 75.00 quality, for 45.00  
Bolivia Coat, wolf collar, 75.00 quality, for 65.00  
Silverstone Coat, fur trimmed, 80.00 quality, for 65.00  
Rose Evening Wrap, 45.00 quality, for 29.50  
Velvet Evening Wraps, 55.00 quality, for 45.00  
Bolivia Coats, 55.00 quality, for 48.00  
Velours Coat, fur tr., 125.00 quality, for 85.00  
Velours Coats, beaver tr., 65.00 quality, for 55.00  
Velours Coats, 65.00 quality, for 45.00  
Bolivia Coat, fur tr., 65.00 quality, for 55.00  
Velvet Street Coat, 75.00 quality, for 65.00  
Black Velvet Coat, nutria collar, 80.00 quality, for 65.00  
Duvetyn Coat, H. Seal collar, 155.00 quality, for 95.00  
Gold Velours Coat, 45.00 quality, for 25.00

## Women's Suits

Duvet de Laine Suits, 45.00 quality, for 35.00  
Velours Suits, 45.00 to 75.00 qualities, for 35.00 and 45.00  
Wool Suits, six only, 29.50 qualities, for 19.50  
Gabardine Suits, five only, 45.00 quality, 35.00  
Beatrice Cloth Suit, fur trimmed, 125.00 quality, 65.00  
Extra Size Suits, 35.00 to 75.00 qualities, 25.00 to 55.00  
Silverstone Suits, 55.00 to 75.00 qualities, 35.00, 45.00  
Mixture Suits, six only, 35.00 quality, 25.00  
Wistaria Duvet Suit, 90.00 quality, 58.00  
Broadcloth Suits, 45.00 to 75.00 qualities, 35.00 and 45.00  
Wistaria Broadcloth Suit, nutria trimmed, 68.00 quality, 45.00  
Black Duvet Suits, two only, 75.00 quality, for 55.00  
Broadcloth Suits, two only, 35.00 quality, for 25.00  
Taupe Broadcloth Suit, 50 size, 75.00 quality, 55.00  
Duvet de Laine Suits, 45.00 to 55.00 qualities, 35.00  
Navy Duvet Suit, 44 size, 58.00 quality, 45.00

## Misses' Suits

Misses' Tailored Silverstone Suits, 45.00 and 48.00 qualities, for 35.00  
Misses' Suits, 29.50 and 35.00 qualities, for 25.00  
Misses' Suits, 25.00 and 29.50 qualities, for 19.50  
Misses' Suits, 75.00 and 65.00 qualities, for 45.00  
Misses' Bolivia Suit, seal collar, 95.00 quality, for 75.00  
Misses' Duvet de Laine Suit, Hudson seal tr., 110.00 quality, for 65.00

## Inexpensive Dresses

Women's—Misses'—Lower Floor

Navy Serge Dresses, 16.75 quality, for 12.50  
Satin Dresses, 16.75 quality, for 12.50  
Black Serge Dresses, fur trimmed, 25.00 quality, for 12.50  
Navy Serge Dresses, 15.00 quality, for 7.50  
Emb. Serge Dresses, 25.00 quality, for 12.50  
Taffeta Dresses, 16.75 quality, for 10.00

## Monday LAST DAY Monday

Opening Second Floor of the New Building With the  
Greatest Offering We Have Ever Made in Furs

The sale comprises not only many important purchases made from the best manufacturers, but in addition includes every dollar's worth of our own furs In all

Thousands of Dollars  
worth of  
Magnificent Furs

every piece of which will be sold at from

10% 25% to 35% Discount

Remember—this includes

## Every Piece in our own Stock

FOR ONE MORE DAY—EVERY PIECE OF FUR AT A DISCOUNT

from 10%, 25% to 35% on an entire stock of furs, one of the most carefully selected in this country. The purpose of this unusual offer, at the height of the fur season, was to make memorable the opening of our fur department in its new location, and has resulted in one of the greatest fur sales in our history.

FOR ONE MORE DAY—EVERY FUR COAT AT A DISCOUNT

COATS OF HUDSON SEAL—some made to order from our own skins; others new coats purchased in the last week—all in the most fashionable models of the moment, and all at a discount. Then there are NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS in the newest models—nutria coats just received—very fine NATURAL RACCOON COATS—mole coats and Australian opossum coats.

FOR ONE MORE DAY—MUFFS AND SCARFS—EVERY PIECE AT A DISCOUNT

SOME 10%, SOME 25% AND SOME 35%. Thousands of dollars worth of new FOX SKINS which to duplicate would cost 50% to 100% more. Forty or fifty new HUDSON SEAL muffs and scarfs—Then there are beaver, wolf and nutria pieces—think of selecting from all these new pieces at the lowest prices in the market, and every piece AT A DISCOUNT.

NOTE—This is one of the ways Chandler & Co.'s furs are secured. The raw skins in certain fur coats were bought at the low prices of months ago; they were then dyed by probably the most famous of all fur dyers, Chapal Freres, and made up after the most fashionable models—then priced at about what coats would ordinarily wholesale for—and these pieces are in the sale at a discount.

## MONDAY—LAST DAY

## January Clearance Dresses

Examples of the values—due to making ready for the new store:

Black Velvet Dress, high collars, 35.00 quality, for 25.00  
Foulard Afternoon Dresses, plaited tunics, 35.00 quality, for 25.00  
Black Lace Afternoon Dresses, straight lines, 55.00 quality, for 35.00  
Satin Afternoon or Dinner Dresses, 45.00 quality, for 35.00  
Afternoon Dresses, Georgette with Satin, 29.50 quality, for 25.00  
Velvet Street Dresses, afternoon shades, 35.00 quality, for 25.00  
Velvet and Georgette Crepe Afternoon Dresses, 55.00 quality, for 49.50  
Crepe de Chine Afternoon Dresses, velvet tr., 35.00 quality, for 25.00  
Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, 25.00 to 35.00 qualities, for 19.50  
Georgette and Velvet Afternoon Dresses, 55.00 quality, for 49.50  
Chiffon Velvet Street Dresses, custom made, 75.00 quality, for 49.50

## January Clearance Sale Misses' Dresses

Misses' Chiffon Velvet Dresses, 95.00 quality, for 65.00  
Misses' Velvet and Cloth Emb. Dresses, 75.00 quality, for 65.00  
Misses' Chiffon Velvet Dresses, skunk tr., 75.00 quality, for 55.00  
Misses' Satin Afternoon Dresses, custom made, 35.00 quality, for 25.00  
Misses' Velvet Eve. Dress, orchid, 75.00 quality, for 65.00  
Misses' Evening Dress, custom made, 45.00 quality, for 35.00  
Misses' Taffeta and Net Eve. Dresses, 35.00 quality, for 25.00  
Misses' Poiret Twill Dresses, tailored, 65.00 quality, for 39.50  
Misses' Velours de Laine Dresses, 75.00 quality, for 60.00  
Misses' Serge and Satin Dresses, 48.00 quality, for 35.00  
Misses' Satin and Georgette Afternoon Dresses, 55.00 quality, for 45.00  
Misses' Twill Blouse Dresses, 60.00 quality, for 39.50

## Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

## Underwear

Typical January Sale Values

January is a month when Chandler & Co.'s customers have come to expect excellent values in muslin underwear. This year extensive preparations have resulted in even better values than in previous January sales.

As an example, in Monday's sale there will be over one thousand undergarments specially priced at

1.00 and 2.00

Nightgowns of cambric and nainsook, with laces and emb., special, 1.00.  
Undershirts with emb. bounces, special, 1.00. Envelope Chemises, lace and emb. trimmed, special at 2.00. Nightgowns and Undershirts, with dainty trimmings, special, 2.00.

OTHER EXCELLENT VALUES

Philippine Hand Emb. Chemises, French Nightgowns, carnation and envelope styles, special, 1.00. Envelope Chemises, lace and emb. 2.45. Corset Covers and Drawers, with emb. and laces, special, .89.

## Making Ready for New Store

results in unusual values in

## January Clearance

Soon we are to move some departments into the new store, and alterations must be made in fixtures in the present store. Hence many things must be closed out.

Examples of the values follow:

Silk Waists, semi-tailored, 5.75 quality, for 4.50  
Striped Skirts, 19.50 quality, for 13.75  
Emb. Voile Robe, 15.00 quality, for 8.50  
Silk Hose, light blue, 1.65 quality, for 82c  
Navy Serge Dresses, 16.75 quality, for 12.50  
Chantilly Lace (as is), 5.00 quality, for 1.95  
Persian Satin, 36 in., 2.00 quality, for 1.50  
Georgette Waists, 7.50 quality, for 4.50  
Navy Poplin Skirts, 6.50 quality, 4.95  
Spangled Net Tunics, 38.00 to 50.00 qualities, 25.00  
Linen Handkerchiefs, emb. corners, for 17c  
Satin, 40 in., special 1.95  
French Glace Gloves, 2.00 quality, for 1.65  
Jap Silk Waists, 2.95 quality, for 1.95  
Satin Dresses, 16.75 quality, for 12.50  
Blue Satin, 40 in., 2.50 quality, for 1.65  
Colored Silk Hose, 65c to 1.00 qualities, for 50c  
Cotton Union Suits, size 44, 1.35 quality, for 1.15  
Oriental Lace, two-tone ecru, 2.00 quality, for 1.00  
Emb. Organdie Robes, 28.50 quality, for 15.00  
Crepe de Chine, 40 in., special 1.65  
Silk and Georgette Waists, 5.75 quality, for 2.95  
Washable Goline Skirts, 10.00 quality, for 5.50  
French Glace Gloves, 1.75 quality, for 1.50  
Novelty Striped Satin, 2.75 qualities, for 1.95  
Glove Silk Vests, special 1.95  
Georgette Waists, suit colors and white, 9.50 quality, for 6.50  
Silk Hose, light blue, 1.25 quality, for 62c  
Handkerchiefs, 1/4 in. spokeditch, special, 6 for 1.00  
Emb. Wash Suits, semi-made, 19.50 quality, for 9.50  
Novelty Taffeta, 36 in., 2.00 quality, for 1.35  
Paradise and Fur Hats, 25.00 quality, for 125.00  
Shirvans, 57.50 quality, for 45.00  
Satin Skirts, navy, black, 11.50 quality, 5.95  
Satin Picture Hats, 38.00 quality, for 18.00  
Madeira Emb. Doylies, special, 20c and 45c  
Broche Corsets, pink and white, 5.00 quality, for 2.95  
Organdie Dress Sets, special 1.00  
Damask Napkins, doz., 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00  
Georgette Waists, white and flesh, 9.50 quality, for 6.50  
Table Cloths, 21x33 1/2, 24.75 quality, for 13.95  
Velvet Hats, 12.50 quality, for 5.00  
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, special 19c  
Beluchians and Gueenies, 12.50 quality, for 8.95  
Brocade Satin Charmeuse, 40 in., 6.50 quality, for 4.50  
Novelty Taffeta, striped, 36 in., 3.00 quality, for 1.95  
Huck Towels, special quality, 29c  
Boudoir Lamps, complete, 7.50 quality, for 4.25  
Chinese Chippendale Armchair, 71.00 quality, for 40.00  
Madeira Emb. Centerpieces, doilies to match, special 1.10  
Upholstery Lengths, 3.00 to 7.50 yd. qualities, for piece, 5.00  
Saxony Rugs, 9x12 disc pattern, 80.00 quality, for 60.00  
Imported Pottery, odd pieces, special 75c to 3.50  
Mohair Rug, 2x1, 5.00 quality, for 1.95  
Imp. Cretonnes, tapestry patterns, 45c quality, for 28c  
Bon Bon Dishes, Sheffield plate, special 2.25  
White Corduroy, 27 in., 1.50 quality, for 98c  
Wing Fireside Chair, 80.00 quality, for 30.00  
Novelty Scrim Curtains, 2.50 and 2.75 qualities, for 1.85  
Imp. Cretonnes, odd lengths, 45c quality, 18c  
Armchair, period style, 64.00 quality, for 35.00  
Imp. Scrim Curtains—linen lace, 12.50 to 15.00 qualities, 7.50  
Overstuffed Sofa, 116.00 quality, for 65.00  
Saxony Rugs, 8.3x10.6, disc pattern, 75.00 quality, for 55.00  
Small Oriental Rugs, 15.00 quality, for 10.00  
Gray Velveteen, 22 in., 1.50 quality, for 75c  
Table Cloths, 22x31 1/2 yds., 13.50 quality, for 9.95



## ITALIAN RETREAT ON TO PIAVE LINE

Extracts From Letters of Italian Officer Who Took Part in Retirement Show Tremendous Hardships Met and Overcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FLORENCE, Italy.—The following extracts from the letters of an officer who took part in the recent retreat of the Italian forces in northeastern Italy are peculiarly interesting, as showing the trials and hardships which the Italian troops endured and so largely surmounted in their retirement on the Piave.

"For several days," the officer says, writing under date Nov. 13, "we have been marching, having covered 270 miles, you can imagine how tired we are. Between fire and water, often waist-deep or higher, crossing streams, roads almost impassable, weary, breathless, we had to defend ourselves from the Austrians who aimed at us from every side, to cut the road for our 'ripiegamento.' Twice we were surrounded, but we opened the road with the bayonet, finally we broke away from their clutch, now we are in a worse position than ever and we have lost our equipments, we are dripping wet, and have had almost no rest. Today we have marched 90 kilometers. To me nothing is a sacrifice, thinking that it is necessary to do everything possible to reconquer Honor and obtain the victory which we are all sure to have. Tell every one that Italian soldiers are not traitors. We are convinced that there has been betrayal, but the soldier is the same as when he fought hand-to-hand and covered himself with glory. Thus it is impossible to change so suddenly. Let us hope to wash away this shame and finish off the enemy that has assaulted us through the treachery of some of our traitors."

Then under date Nov. 17, he writes: "I have passed through tremendous moments, hours, days, the second surrounding which seemed impossible to overcome, but at last we liberated ourselves from the clutch which tried to cut us off, so, after many days of marching our troops, our duty being with the rear guard, we have arrived safe, both men and batteries. Our soldiers behaved magnificently every moment, and with an extraordinary calmness, even when they were being aimed at from every side. I found a bulletin in my hands and learned of our retreat, and then I felt proud to be in the 4th Army which has proved itself true. At the present moment we are in a splendid position, but day and night we are under continual fire. Thanks be to God we are superior, and we will resist without any doubt. What I have seen is a horror, the exodus of the civilian population in the days of the fighting (scombata), and we were their guardians. Those who had not had time to escape before came away with us and it was disastrous for them. There were eight days of continuous marching and the weather also was our enemy. Imagine in what state of mind we were, anger growing in us against the traitors and against the Austrians—German-Austrians. Here we are well placed and we have succeeded in holding off the enemy. I repeat again, our soldiers are always the same as when they covered themselves with glory; I hope the country is with us and has faith in its Army which has known so well how to reorganize itself. The wish of the few cowards must not stain those who have always done their duty. Believe me it is a miracle to have escaped from that strait of fire and to find ourselves safe and still on the sainted Italian soil. You will see we shall retake that ground which we have lost for the moment. The Italian soldier will know how to win or die heroically."

The exodus from the invaded areas has of course been enormous. In Florence alone there have been great numbers of refugees, all of whom had to be fed and clothed, and there are still some 40,000 quartered in the city. Relief work is being pushed energetically forward, warm clothing and shoes being distributed to those who need them. Great help is being afforded by an American captain, who is assisting in the relief work.

HOW TANK BARRAGE WORKED AT CAMBRAI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Sometimes they came up during the night, writes Lieut. Victor MacClure, and at other times they moved during the day. They made rather a noise when they moved, the Landships attached to the British Army, and commanders hearing them pass felt uneasy that the German could not but know what was happening. Everybody on the British side of the firing-line knew that something big was coming off.

Now the tanks were coming along almost in droves, and were forming up in parks. When they took up positions they were camouflaged so that stray enemy airmen could not spot them from above. Under the camouflage mechanics and gunners cleaned engines and guns and worked hard to have each machine and gun in perfect order for the "show."

Everybody knew that the Siegfried line in front of them was very strong and that the Germans considered it impregnable. In some places the barbed wire entanglements were 200 yards deep in front of the German positions, which were short lengths of trench at all angles, fortified with thick concrete block-houses and machine gun posts. The British soldiers were not afraid of the German positions or of the wire. In many a raid they had tested them, and they knew that behind the British line was enough artillery to blast the lot to

splinters. Compared with the Flank front, this was a happy hunting ground for man and machine. There was little danger of men or tank becoming "bogged" and sticking, for under the feet was solid ground covered with short grass.

Then the day came when the infantry were given their orders. The men began to have that breathless feeling which is always the prelude to a big attack. They looked anxiously to their rifles and equipment as they moved up to the assembly trenches. Through the greater part of the dark night the men lay in the trench and wondered when the artillery was going to open out. Here and there a single gun blatted, but the reports were far apart that, with the nervous stammer of the German machine guns, they only served to emphasize the stillness. The men wondered vaguely if anything could have gone wrong.

A few odd shells sang overhead as dawn began to break, but still no barrage in the accepted sense; just about 5 o'clock the enemy put up an excitedly scattered burst of artillery fire which died away in a little. A wait of an hour or so, then . . . every gun on the British front seemed to speak at once.

Then the tanks began to move. Great monsters that they were, they waddled out from the British line and barged their way through the barbed wire. They went through the wire as if it were paper, and left flattened tracks smooth to the feet of the following infantry. The attacking battalions rose from their trenches and followed as one man, and with an enthusiasm never excelled in all this wonderful war. "At last," said the platoon commanders, "we are going to swoop down on the beggars hand to hand, and without giving them a week's warning to prepare in."

But the youngest and keenest understood and knew what the folks at home hardly can realize, perhaps, that the glorious and dashing Cambrai "show" was as much part and parcel of the long and desperate battering of the Ypres front, as though it had taken place over the same waterlogged ground, up north there. Without the latter, the former had been merely impossible. The men who, for three months, had been fighting in the bottomless Flanders mud, had, by their enduring valor, provided the essentials at Cambrai; the element of surprise, and the necessary "skinning" of the German line above the Somme.

## BUSINESS IN JUNK MARKET IS QUIET

Dealers Report That They Expect a Rapid Increase in Volume With Coming of Spring

Business in the junk market is quiet as is usual during this season of the year. Dealers report today they expect a rapid increase in the volume with the coming of spring. Few collectors, they say, go from door to door in search of old wares during the winter months, and this has resulted in a marked falling off in the volume of business.

High cost of necessities, though, have forced many to dispose of their old wares, where they would have neglected to do this if conditions were otherwise. Many appreciate that old metals are much in demand for the manufacture of war matériel and have brought their old stoves, etc., out of the storerooms and put them on the market. Because of the need of war supplies, prices for old metals have gone up, although they are lower today than before the Government fixed maximum prices. But they are higher than before the war.

Paper, which was the chief topic of discussion a year ago, when it was "sky high" as one dealer put it, has dropped to 27 cents for 100 pounds, as compared with around 70 cents a year ago. Books and other better paper have advanced correspondingly in price. Although no appreciable drop in the price of the finished product is observed, the wholesale price has come down considerably, say dealers.

Asked for prices of junk, dealers point out that the various kinds are assorted many times according to value. Many of the dealers who buy from the house-to-house collectors buy the mixed junk, sort it and sell to dealers specializing in the particular kinds. Prices today, they say, are practically the same as a week ago. Wholesalers today quote the following prices per hundredweight to house-to-house collectors, for the average collection of junk most common at households:

Scrap iron	.....\$ .50
Brass	.....12.00
Copper	.....15.00
Lead	.....4.25
Zinc	.....4.25
Newspapers	.....27
Books	.....50
Mixed rags	.....2.50
Woolen rags	.....4.00
Cotton rags	.....1.50
Garden hose, etc.	.....1.00
Automobile shoes	.....4.00
Rubbers	.....6.50
Light twine	.....1.00
Manila hemp	.....4.00

## MISSOURI'S BEER CONSUMPTION LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS Mo.—The people of Missouri consumed 5,871,099 gallons less of beer in 1917 than in 1916, according to the report of State Beer Inspector Mosby. The consumption in 1916 was 3,344,092 barrels. The decrease in consumption caused a loss in revenue of \$36,391.17. The total beer tax collected in 1917 was \$441,930.05.

Reports on collections from the soft drinks tax show that they were largely from the wet districts. In dry territory even soft drink collections totaled \$25,903, with the law in effect only a part of the war.

## AUSTRALIA'S WAR RECORD IS SHOWN

Official Statement Indicates Great Effort the Commonwealth Has Made to Sustain Its Share in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the midst of a renewed struggle over conscription in which Australia's war effort is magnified or minimized—according to the viewpoint of the speaker, a clear official statement without reserve is of incalculable benefit. Such a statement has been supplied by Maj.-Gen. J. G. Legge, C. M. G., Chief of the Commonwealth General Staff, by direction of Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defense.

General Legge's figures, examined independently of conscription, show that Australia's voluntary effort has been magnificent. When it is understood that out of a handful of people holding a continent, nearly 400,000 have voluntarily enlisted, and immense numbers, speaking relatively, have been rejected and do not appear in the totals, it will be seen that Australians are not lacking in patriotism.

In the following official statement the numbers for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 are given by years, in totals, while the numbers for 1917 are given by months, and do not include the figures for November which show an upward tendency in recruiting. General Legge's report reads in part as follows:

### ENLISTMENTS AND EMBARKATIONS ALL RANKS

	Enlisted	Emb'd
Total for 1914	52,561	31,883
Total for 1915	98,112	98,112
Total for 1916	124,352	137,842
1917		
January	4,575	5,138
February	4,924	7,217
March	4,389	5,138
April	4,646	5,138
May	4,576	6,766
June	4,679	5,708
July	4,155	1,427
August	3,274	4,842
September	2,460	848
October	2,761	2,541

Total for 10 months, 1917, 40,009 35,585  
Grand total, August, 1914, 298,436  
To October, 1917, 382,864 298,436

### RETURN OF EFFECTIVES, A. I. F.

30th October, 1917

Enlistments 382,864

Embarked 298,436

In training 16,571

Discharged, deserted, died 67,857

Total 382,864

Of the 298,436 members of the A. I. F. embarked to 31st October, 1917,

34,731 have died (Gallipoli, France and Palestine)

4,502 are prisoners or missing.

42,988 have returned to Australia (of whom 32,540 have been discharged)

83,221 leaving 216,215 still on the strength abroad.

### DISTRIBUTION OF A. I. F.

Australia (on 31st October, 1917)

All Ranks 16,571

In training in Australia, not yet discharged, in hospital, etc., 9,448

Total 26,019

Abroad (on 30th September, 1917)

Officers Ranks 5,000

At sea, embarked during August and September 145

In Egypt and Palestine (including hospitals) 765

In Mesopotamia 9 348

In France (with units) 4,645 99,750

In England (including hospitals) 2,558 69,211

At sea, returning to Aus. 341 16,675

Total 8,503 207,622

Total, all ranks, 216,135

Complete figures are not yet available to Oct. 31, 1917. The above figures show 71,809 in England. These include about 20,000 reported by Gen. Sir William Birdwood as fit, and in various stages of reinforcement training. The remainder includes staffs for administration of the London headquarters, ordnance, pay and post office work, administration and instruction in the training camps and schools, and medical officers and orderlies of hospitals. There are also patients in hospitals and so forth, or awaiting return to Australia (numbering over 20,000), and a very large number of men in command depots, getting fit for service after discharge from hospital. The latest available figures for men in command depots are 22,051. There are also many in England passing through schools of instruction for promotion.

## FARM LOAN BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House has authorized the Treasury to buy \$100,000,000 worth of farm loan bonds this fiscal year, and the same amount next year. A similar measure already passed by the Senate would authorize the purchase of \$100,000,000 worth this year only, for the purpose of financing the production of foodstuffs.

## PROPERTY IN SERBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London, England.—The Serbian Legation has communicated to the Foreign Office a statement warning persons who might be tempted to acquire property or other rights in the parts of Serbia occupied by the enemy of the dangers incurred in doing so. The enemy has violated the rights of private persons, corporate bodies and public institutions in defiance of international law, the Hague Convention and Serbian law. The Serbian State does not, and will not in the future, recognize the legality of these acts, though they may be clothed in legal form, on the ground that they are based in the first instance on a violation of law. It does not and will not recognize the illegal usurpation of the private rights of its subjects or the validity of subsequent transfers of the rights so usurped to third parties. Among the acts of the Austro-Hun-

garian and Bulgarian authorities which are not recognized as legal by the Serbian Government are the sale by public auction of property described as "without an owner," i. e., the owners of which "have fled from the enemy and are either dead or have taken refuge in allied or neutral countries"; the confiscation and sale of property of Serbian subjects who have "been guilty of crimes against the occupying powers," the enforced liquidation of debts of Serbian subjects and so forth. The warning is given to prevent persons from acquiring rights in Serbia only to find that in the eyes of the Serbian Government their title to the rights in question is not valid.

## WOOD YARDS OPENED IN MISSISSIPPI CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
JACKSON, Miss.—Under the auspices of the Mississippi Fuel Administration, municipal wood yards have been established in Meridian, Jackson, Hattiesburg, Vicksburg, Columbus, Greenville, and Laurel, and the people are being urged, through the daily papers, to use wood, the price of which has been set considerably under that of coal, for fuel. The Fuel Administration estimates that there is in the State of Mississippi enough waste timber, which can be used only for fuel,

to last at the present rate of consumption for eight years.

"The fuel shortage in Mississippi has made conservation a necessity until recently, when the releasing of sandola cars, engaged in hauling gravel for road building purposes so improved the situation that the cities like Jackson, Meridian, etc., have become able to keep a 10-days' fuel supply on hand," said C. L. Towne of Minter City, Miss., State Fuel Administrator, in a recent interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "The shortage has served its purpose, however, and the people of Mississippi have had the necessity for careful use and conservation brought home to them."

## NEVADA AD INTERIM SENATOR APPOINTED

RENO, Nev.—Emmet D. Boyle, Governor of this State, has appointed Charles Belknap Henderson, banker and attorney of Elko, Nev., to be United States Senator from Nevada, in the place of Francis G. Newlands. The appointment is ad interim, lasting until the next general election, to be held in November. At that time the unexpired term of Senator Newlands will be filled by popular vote. Senator Henderson's credentials are to be prepared at once, and he will leave for Washington as soon as possible.

# BEATTIE & MCGUIRE

Famous for Silks and Dress Goods

At 29 Temple Place 3rd Floor

Use Elevator

Entrance Between Emerson's and Wethern's

Use Elevator

## Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

OPENS MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918

Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Velvetines, Corduroys, Georgette Crepes, Chiffon Cloths, Silk and Cotton Nets, Chiffons, Dress Goods, Broadcloths, Cloakings, Spool Silks, Etc., approximately valued at \$180,000 are involved in this important event.

\$180,000

Why this sale, when the trend of prices is so distinctly upward? There is absolutely no merchandising excuse for it. We cannot go into the market and duplicate stocks at or near the prices you enjoy in this sale. In fact, it is almost impossible to duplicate some of the merchandise at any price. Just One Reason—Keeping Faith. Our friends look forward to this semi-annual event, so we do not propose to disappoint them, although these prices actually represent loss, instead of profit, in view of present market conditions.

Spool Silk 100 yards, all colors and best quality. Value 12c. Now per spool 8c

Owing to the very low prices that now prevail, all purchases must be considered final.

Spool Silk Large spools, full weight, best quality. Elsewhere 75c. Here, per spool 55c

Remnant Sale  
Silk Remnants—The past season's accumulation in every imaginable weave and color, both plain and fancy. Also Georgette crepes, nets, chiffons, etc. Some very choice pickings in the lot for those who get here early. All marked for this sale at 1/2 Price

Remnant Sale  
Woolen Dress Goods, such as Serges, gabardines, broadcloths, suitings, velours, coatings, etc., in both foreign and domestic makes. Many good lengths can be secured by those who respond quickly. All marked for Monday at 1/2 Price

Chiffon Velvets  
Values Chiffon Velvets—\$5.50-\$6.00 40-42-inch—imported and domestic, in a wonderful range of colors, also black. Remarkable offering at this price. \$4.30

Georgette Crepes  
Value Georgette Crepes—\$2.00 39-40 inches wide—firm, crepe weave—will give satisfactory wear—over 200 shades in stock. Exceptionally low price. \$1.48

Dress Goods  
Values Poirer Twills—\$3.00-\$3.50 Burrella and Gunnibull Suitings—54 inches wide—all pure wool—in a full range of street shades. Marked for this sale at \$2.40

Foulard Silks  
Values Foulard Silks—40 inches wide. Exceptionally large variety of new designs on colored grounds—also plenty of navy and black with white figures, mostly small, neat effects, just arrived for this sale. Now marked at \$1.60

Foulard Silks  
Values Foulard Silks—40-42-inch—Imported and domestic—fine twill weave—many new and exclusive ideas to select from in the small conventional figures, also the bolder distinctive patterns recently opened for our sale. Priced now at \$2.20

Special  
\$1.75 Fancy Dress Silks—36 inches wide, on Messaline and Surah weaves, in Plaids, Checks and Stripes, both dark and medium effects, for waists, dresses, etc. Clearance Sale Price \$1.20

Special  
\$2.00 Novelty Dress Silks—Yard wide, Taffeta and Satin grounds with two-tone and multicolored stripes, also plaid effects, desirable for suits or dresses. All marked in this sale at \$1.48

Special  
\$2.50 Fancy Dress Silks—In stripes, plaids and figures—imported and domestic—rich designs on Taffeta and Satin weaves in both light and dark colors, 36-inch. Priced very low, at \$1.88

White Habutai Silks  
(Woven in Japan from Bright Pure Silk)  
\$1.50 Quality White Habutai Silk, 27 inch. Reduced to \$1.10  
89c Quality White Habutai Silk, 36 inch. Reduced to 68c  
\$1.25 Quality White Habutai Silk, 36 inch. Reduced to 98c

Black Japanese Silks  
(Guaranteed Perspiration and Water Proof)  
\$1.25 Quality Fast Black Japanese Silk, 27 inch. Marked to 98c  
89c Quality Fast Black Japanese Silk, 36 inch. Marked to 64c  
\$1.50 Quality Fast Black Japanese Silk, 36 inch. Marked to \$1.10

Pongee Silks  
300 pieces—Natural Shantung Pongee—Imported, 33 inch; firm, smooth weave; pure silk; both light and medium shades for selection; will wash perfectly and give satisfactory wear. Actual value 85c a yard. Special Sale Price 48c

Tub Silks  
Striped Tub Silks—32-33-inch, about 800 yards to close, in a large variety of dainty colorings in both plain and satin stripes on white and colored grounds; much used for shirts, waists, dresses, etc.; warranted fast colors. Well worth \$1.10. Closing Out Price 78c

Wash Satin  
Note this Special—36-in. Wash Satin—White and Ivory, all pure silk, soft and lustrous finish; correct weight for many purposes such as waists, dresses, underthings, etc.; launders perfectly. Retail value \$1.50. Exceptionally low price. \$1.15

Mail Orders Mail orders will be filled in order in which they are received with the utmost care and despatch. Customers should indicate a second and even third choice when possible as many of the lots advertised are limited. Remit in Money Order or Check, adding parcel-post charges, otherwise we shall send Express Collect. Deposit should accompany all C. O. D. orders.

Charge Accounts May Be Opened by Furnishing Satisfactory References

## BEATTIE & MCGUIRE

29 Temple Place, Boston

Telephone 49 or 1580 Beach

Take Elevator

NOTE: New elevator, both modern and spacious, recently installed.



## NORTHWEST HAS TO PAY HIGH FOR COAL

Charge Made That Eastern Producers Control Lake Dock Companies and Have Raised the Price to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—L. B. Houck of Minneapolis, who appeared today before the Senate Committee on Manufactures, testified that lake dock companies supplying the Northwest with coal are controlled by eastern coal producers, and that this coal is being sold for \$2 a ton higher than Illinois coal, which the Fuel Administration prohibits the people from buying.

### New England Supply

Immediate Increase of 500 Cars of Bituminous Daily Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An immediate increase of 500 carsloads per day in the bituminous coal supply shipped to New England was ordered on Friday by the United States Fuel Administrator. Mr. Garfield ordered 102 mines in the eastern bituminous fields to furnish 500 additional carsloads of coal to be shipped under consignment to J. J. Storow, Fuel Administrator for New England, each day until further notice. These 500 carsloads will be in addition to the usual output of these mines, and the Fuel Administrator expects that the order will result in an increased production of 500 cars or 25,000 tons of bituminous coal each day while the order is in force.

The order was issued because of the necessity for keeping an adequate supply of bituminous coal flowing to New England for the use of industries essential to the conduct of the war. In cooperation with the Fuel Administrator, the Director-General of Railways has undertaken to supply the necessary transportation facilities for making the Fuel Administrator's order effective. The Fuel Administrator finds that the present volume of shipment to New England by all rail routes is not adequate, and that the further supply is absolutely necessary for purposes connected with the war emergency.

It appears to the United States Fuel Administrator that the amount of free or spot bituminous coal presently available in New England is inadequate for the use of various consumers engaged in the production of munitions and other supplies for the United States Government, or those conducting activities, and especially public utilities, the uninterrupted operation of which is essential to the necessary efficiency of various industrial plants engaged in such industrial activities and that for the efficient prosecution of the war it is necessary at this time to regulate the production, sale, shipment, distribution and apportionment of coal in the method and manner and to the extent hereinafter indicated. The order recites:

"The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said administrator and in furtherance of the purpose of said executive order and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved Aug. 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification hereafter by him:

"1—Every operator of a bituminous coal mine and every producer of bituminous coal named in the schedule hereto annexed and marked Exhibit A shall on each work day, to the extent that cars are placed at this mine, promptly load and fill the number of coal cars indicated against such operator or producer's name in said schedule, with bituminous coal of the usual quality produced at such mine and to the full capacity of such cars, and consign the same to James J. Storow, Fuel Administrator for New England, or to his order, leaving the routing of such cars to the determination of the Director-General of Railroads or to the carrier upon whose line such mine is located, acting under authority and direction of the Director-General. Such coal shall be supplied, billed and shipped at the rate in force on the date of shipment as fixed therefor under authority of the President of the United States, and all such shipments shall be irrespective of and in addition to, and shall not affect any existing contract obligations of such producer or operator to supply, ship or deliver coal to any consumer except, in so far as compliance with this order may reduce the amount of coal produced by such operator or shipped or available for shipment to such other contract consumers of customers.

"2—Said New England Fuel Administrator is hereby authorized to direct resale and distribution of all coal consigned to and received by him under the provisions of this order to and among such customers and users of bituminous coal in the New England states as in his judgment may from time to time be in need thereof and occupied in the conduct of such industrial activities or of such public utilities as are essential to the national security and defense for the successful prosecution of the war and for the maintenance of the efficiency of the people in any of such New England states or any part thereof, in performing their part in the conduct of the war.

"In connection with such distribution said New England Fuel Administrator is authorized to use and employ the services of such persons and agents as he may from time to time select, and to make or authorize to be made in the resale and distribution

of such coal a charge of 25 cents per ton for the compensation and expenses of the persons and agents so selected by him.

"3—This order shall become effective Jan. 8, 1918.

(Signed) "H. A. GARFIELD,  
"United States Fuel Administrator."  
Four mines on the Cambria & Indiana Railroad are designated in the schedule attached to the order to furnish 26 cars of coal a day. On the New York Central are 23 mines which will have to furnish 74 cars daily. On the Western Maryland Railroad there are three mines whose contribution must be 20 cars a day. On the Baltimore & Ohio are 11 mines that will furnish 50 cars a day. On the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad are only three mines that will furnish 10 cars. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad serves 25 mines that will furnish 130 cars a day. On the Pennsylvania are 23 mines that will be required to furnish 150 cars a day, and two mines on the Buffalo & Susquehanna will furnish 128 cars a day. Thus, from a total of 102 mines will come, by the order, 500 cars a day.

### Michigan to Act

Early Closing of Saloons Proposed, With Other Places Regulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DETROIT, Mich.—Homes are without fuel and munition plants are idle while Michigan saloons and churches are forced to contract their sessions as a patriotic measure, but the saloons fail to follow that example as a result of W. K. Prudden, State Fuel Administrator, has called a meeting of all county administrators to draft a coal conservation measure that would wipe out the saloon waste of light and heat.

It is proposed to close saloons, candy kitchens and billiard rooms at 6 p. m., to limit operation of motion picture and vaudeville theaters, provide union church services, close stores earlier, lower store temperatures and further restrict all illumination.

The plea of liquor dealers that they must close in May under the State Prohibition Law, and should therefore not be molested, has reacted against them, as the fuel administrators argue that since people in the liquor business must change their occupations, they might as well make the change now.

"At this time we have no man power or coal to waste," said Mr. Prudden. "We must conserve social as well as economic strength."

Michigan's slight fuel surplus accumulated as the result of favored closing of industrial plants over the holidays by the Fuel Administrator, has disappeared, and conditions are more acute than ever, with a temperature from zero to 15 degrees below freezing below peninsula.

Saginaw Valley soft coal miners threaten to strike, which would bring additional suffering.

### Coal to Come by Boat

Eleven Ships Available at Once for Cargoes to New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fuel Administration on Friday received assurances from the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board that 11 vessels had been assigned to the Fuel Administrator for service in carrying coal from tidewater to points in New England. These ships will be utilized at once to relieve the present coal shortage in the New England states and to build up the winter's coal supply in New England.

The vessels assigned have an aggregate tonnage of 65,730. Some of the ships were turned over to the Fuel Administrator at Atlantic ports on Friday. Others will be available within the next few days. Some of these ships will be available for only a single voyage, but the Shipping Board will undertake to replace them if they are withdrawn.

### New York Situation

Shortage Less Serious as Result of Mr. McAdoo's Speeding Up Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The coal situation in this city has assumed a more satisfactory aspect as a result of Secretary McAdoo's orders to speed up the transportation of coal. It is reported that approximately 45,000 tons of coal are available for distribution today and that there are about 50,000 tons being docked at Manhattan docks. In addition to this, it is reported that there is enough coal at Jersey terminals to last the city 10 days. It is expected that many of the ships which have been held in this port for lack of coal will receive bunker coal today.

### Minneapolis Coal Men Arrested

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Warrants for the arrest of G. H. Reeves and G. W. McGill, officials of a Minneapolis coal company, charged with violation of the Coal Price Fixing Act of Aug. 10, have been issued under orders of United States District Attorney Jacques. It is charged that they sold soft coal at a margin of 55 cents, though the order limits the profits to 15 cents.

### Mayor Gives Away His Own Coal

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Hylan has notified the police in his district in Brooklyn to take coal from his cellar for the relief of others. The Mayor called at the police station in person, and requested that a search be made for persons in his district who might be in need of coal, and instructed that the necessary amount be taken from his bin.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Continued from page one

a part of his line north of Jerusalem over a distance of a mile.

### Enemy Raid Attempted

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In his report today Sir Douglas Haig said: "In the neighborhood of Holbeck, the enemy attempted a raid at night and was repulsed without loss to us. East of Zonnebeke one of our posts was rushed. A few of our men are missing."

### Bombs Dropped on Aerodromes

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Numerous bombs were dropped by British airmen on sheds and buildings of enemy aerodromes at Ghistelles on Friday, an Admiralty statement announced today.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official report issued on Friday reads:

Western War Theater: On the whole front there were lively artillery duels, favored by clear, frosty weather.

Prisoners and machine guns were taken as the result of British attacks east of Ypres and north of La Bassée Canal, which broke down, and also of our own successful raids southeast of Moeuvres and in the Champagne.

Since Tuesday, the enemy troops have lost in aerial fighting and by gunfire 23 airplanes and two captive balloons.

From the other war theaters there is nothing to report.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office on Friday issued the following report:

Local fighting took place on Thursday afternoon on the Cambrai front, in the neighborhood of the Canal du Nord, without producing any material change in the situation.

We advanced our line slightly during the night south of Lens.

There was some hostile artillery activity during the night in the Bullecourt sector, and also in the Ypres sector.

The official communication issued last evening says:

As the result of local fighting in the neighborhood of the Canal du Nord, reported this morning, four of our advanced posts in this area were pressed back a short distance. A few of our men are missing.

Beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides there is nothing further to report.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

During the night the German forces undertook several raids on small posts in the region of Juvin-court, but obtained no success. In the Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse, east of Hill 344, there was violent artillery fighting for a time. In upper Alsace a German attack near Aspach was repulsed completely. The German troops suffered appreciable losses and left prisoners and a machine-gun in our hands.

On Jan. 3, French pilots brought down two German airplanes and a captive balloon. Six other machines fell within the German lines after aerial combats. On the same day French squadrons bombarded the factories at Rombach, and railway stations at Metz-Sablons, Conflans and Arnville. In the course of these expeditions projectiles weighing 7500 kilograms were dropped.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The official report issued on Friday reads: On Thursday in the mountain zone, we made a concentration of fire in the Lagarina Valley on Col della Beretta and in the Cison region. There was increased activity of the enemy batteries against our positions on Monte Altissimo, east of Lake Garda and against our lines of communication on Monte Pallone and Monte Tomba.

French patrols captured prisoners on Monfenera, and the British artillery engaged in very successful counter-battery work west of Mosnig.

In the coastal zone there were frequent bursts of artillery fire, and patrol encounters occurred on both sides east of Cavazzerena. One hostile airplane was brought down by a British airman and another one by our fire.

Last night enemy aircraft made raids between the Piave and Bacchiglione, and numerous bombs were



1849—1918

The Old House with the Young Spirit is now giving 20 PERCENT DISCOUNT

on a large portion of its Winter Clothing for Men, Young Men and Boys.

(Incident to remodeling operations now going on)

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY  
400 WASHINGTON STREET  
BOSTON

dropped in inhabited parts, including Treviso and Padua. In the former case, 20 casualties and there was only slight damage. In Padua, the center of which was chosen as a target with particular fury, some fires occurred and several private buildings were damaged. Six persons, among them two women and one man, were wounded.

## SALOONS TO GET NO CONSIDERATION

Continued from page one

ton schools is placed directly upon the Fuel Administration by the Boston School Committee in its announcement made Friday afternoon that the schools would not open until Jan. 14, or one week later than originally scheduled. This situation sets forth more prominently than ever the question as to whether saloons and other less essential establishments will be permitted to run at full time despite the acute coal situation.

It is pointed out by some who have registered their disapproval of less essential business to consume coal, while schools and churches are being closed and public utilities are reducing their service, that the New England Fuel Administrator has authority to regulate the distribution of coal, and that these nonessentials could be deprived of coal and their supplies on hand redistributed.

All the members of the Boston School Committee were present at the meeting Friday, except Joseph Lee, who was absent from the city. Following the conference, Mr. H. Sullivan, acting chairman, issued this statement, as authorized by the committee:

"The School Committee finds itself compelled to direct the superintendent to issue an order closing all public schools, both day and evening, until Monday, Jan. 14, because of its absolute inability to obtain sufficient coal to open the schools and to keep them open.

"As the School Committee has previously stated, it has exhausted every means in its power to keep the public school system in operation. It can do no more, and must rely entirely upon the Fuel Administration to furnish at the earliest possible date sufficient fuel to keep the school system in operation.

The School Committee realizes that this action will impose a great hardship upon the school children of the city, and will cause an educational loss that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make up in the future.

"The School Committee fully appreciates the great responsibility resting upon the Fuel Administration, and the difficulties it has to face; nevertheless, the School Committee's own duty to the public demands that it shall insist upon the Fuel Administration furnishing the means by which the public schools can be reopened at the earliest possible date."

### Schools Invite Parents

Providence Buildings Opened for General Use During Fuel Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Howard B. Gorham, president of the School Committee, issued a statement today to all of the teachers in the city schools, telling them to notify their pupils that parents who have any difficulty in getting fuel may come to the school houses, bring their knitting or sewing and all of the small children, and make themselves at home during the school hours.

The schools are very short of fuel, but President Gorham felt that the committee would be glad to help in the present situation and trust to the Fuel Administration to arrange for a supply later on in the winter.

Many of the large clubs in and near rooms, and are concentrating their city have closed many of their members in the fewest number of rooms possible, to help save the coal supply. In a few of the clubs the dining room service has been entirely eliminated for the purpose of cooperating with both the Food and Fuel administrations.

### Coal Distribution System Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EVERETT, Mass.—Classification of the various establishments according to their importance to the community,

so as to equitably distribute coal in time of inadequate supply, was recommended by C. A. Hammond, a member of Everett School Committee, in commenting on the action of the committee Wednesday, whereby it decided not to open the schools until Jan. 14.

Mr. Hammond told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that homes and factories should be given preference over others, then he would name the schools as next important, after this the churches, followed by amusement places, and last he would rank the saloons. He would close the saloons entirely, he said, in the interest of the community.

### Coal to Be Distributed

Worcester Schools to Close Until Feb. 4 and Aid Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Mass.—Opening of the public schools being postponed to Feb. 4, at the meeting of the school committee Friday, it was decided to authorize Mayor Pehr G. Holmes to distribute the coal in the schoolhouses, on condition that none of it go to saloons and other less essential establishments. Inadequate coal supply made it necessary to postpone opening the schools, said Homer P. Lewis, superintendent, today, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and rather than keep what coal the committee had while homes and city institutions were in need, it was decided to distribute the coal.

In an effort to conserve coal, Worcester retail stores Friday put into effect a schedule of hours recommended by the committee on mercantile affairs of the Chamber of Commerce. These hours are 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., each day, except Saturday, when the closing time will be at 9 p. m., except for establishments which have an earlier closing hour.

The board of governors of the Worcester Country Club decided Friday to close the clubhouse for an indefinite period, because of the coal shortage.

### Coal Receipts

Boston Receives Two Trains Today With About 2500 Tons

Two trains laden with about 2500 tons of anthracite coal arrived at Boston today to relieve the coal situation. One of the trains, comprising 46 cars with 1500 tons, arrived from Camp Devens, the other, comprising 40 carsloads, with about 1000 tons, is from the Pennsylvania mines. Another train of 39 cars of anthracite was at New Haven today and is expected to reach Boston Monday.

There are still 10 more trains to come to reach Boston and other New England points to relieve the situation. Most of the others are reported at the office of the New England Fuel Administrator at the Massachusetts State House to be at Maybrook, N. Y., waiting assembling.

More coal arrived at the Ayer cantonment than could be handled so Brig.-Gen. William Wiegell, in command at Camp Devens, directed that the extra trainload be turned over to the Boston fuel committee for distribution.

Barges having 7000 tons of bituminous coal for Boston and 200 for other New England ports, left their anchorages off Provincetown today and headed for Boston, in tow. They are expected before Sunday.

A movement is under way to have school children place tags upon the coal shovels of chief executives of cities, states and the nation on Jan. 30. On that date, a boy and a girl, selected by the superintendent of schools at Washington, D. C., are to affix a tag to President Wilson's family coal shovel at the White House.

### Wood Cut on Storow Estate

Members of the Cut-a-Cord Club, which is part of the Appalachian Mountain Club, today chopped wood on the estate of James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator, in an effort to provide a substitute for coal. Girl Scouts took part in the cutting and piling of the wood, which was distributed to those in need. The party went in two groups, being met

at the railroad station and escorted to the woodlot.

### Lynn Schools Postpone Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—Decision to postpone the opening of the Lynn schools from Monday to Jan. 14, because of inadequate coal supply, was reached by the School Committee at a meeting Friday. There is coal in each building, but the committee believes there is not enough to last through the winter.

## FEDERAL FOOD CHIEFS TO CONFER NEXT WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal food administrators or their chief assistants from all the states will be in conference with the Washington officials of the United States Food Administration Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 8 and 9.

Such conferences are held every two or three months in order that problems of the Food Administration, as they present themselves in the various parts of the country, may be discussed and a consistent line of action determined upon.

This will be the first instance at which representatives from every State in the Union will be present at the same meeting, and many matters of importance will be discussed.

## PORKLESS SATURDAY TO BE NEXT ORDER

Porkless Saturday with the exception that pork for baked beans may be used is proposed by the State Food Administrator. Early in the week notice will be sent to every public eating house in the State signed by Chairman Frank C. Hall, in charge of the hotel and public eating place division of the Food Administration.

The new rule goes into effect next Saturday, Jan. 12, and both Mr. Endicott and Mr. Hall feel that in view of the tremendous saving already shown in the hotels, restaurants and clubs alone the State will roll up another splendid record of saving in the pork line.

The new ruling means that bacon, hams, loins of pork, sausages, salt pork and all pork products must be eliminated from the diet of that day, except the slice that must be used in the family or public bean pot. In taking this step Massachusetts is following out the urgent proposal of Food Administrator Hoover.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

## DALLAS WAR BREAD PLAN IS OUTLINED

Estimate Saving in a Single Week Would Feed an Army of 30,000 Men an Entire Day

DALLAS, Tex.—A saving that will amount to 3000 pound loaves of white bread daily, or about 20,000 loaves per week, meaning enough white bread conserved in one week to feed an army of about 300,000 for one day, are the startling figures announced by R. A. Parker, business manager of the Dallas Hotel and Restaurant Men's Conservation Association, as a result of the decision of this association to serve war breads every day in the week, furnishing white bread only upon request every day but Wednesday, when it will not be served at all, reports the Dallas News.

The announcement came after a conference between Mr. Parker and Ed Goodwin, who is the local representative of Texas bakers for the Food Administration. The normal consumption of white bread of the 65 members of the association was compared with the saving that was announced by each establishment. While the saving may not be possible daily for a few days, because all bakers have not completed arrangements and secured formulas for baking bread that includes wheat substitutes or shorts, it will be only a matter of time until the figures will hold throughout the week, Mr. Parker said.

It was said that some local bakers had begun using shorts with standard white flour, which produced an appetizing white loaf and which means a saving of white flour.

Dallas bakers are also beginning to make the standard white loaf. The formula given by the Government is similar to that formerly used except that it contains less sugar and lard. The standard loaf is not to be confused with war bread, which may be made upon either recipe of the bakers or from the Government, and contains mixed flours to save wheat and lard. The standard loaf is the loaf of pure white bread, the weight and composition of which have been designated by the Government.

### TEACHERS' PAY DISCOUNTED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Because of the depletion of the Wisconsin state treasury, due to expenditures for war preparations, teachers were obliged to have their salary checks cashed at banks, the banking institutions taking a discount because they in turn would be compelled to wait for the money.

**SHEPARD STORES.**

(Winter Street—Tremont Street—Temple Place)

Rendering This Splendid Saving Service:

**BRINGING DOWN BLANKET BED SPREAD PRICES**

—Here is the result of constant vigilance—A fortunate purchase

**240 PAIRS BLANKETS 200 SPREADS**

So bought as

TO SELL AT TODAY'S COST PRICES

—Those who share in this windfall will reap the full benefit of what we saved.

**LUXURIOUS BLANKETS**

70x90 in. Pink and blue borders; 3-in. Ribbon Beading to match.

**5.85**

Pair.

(New Location: Winter Street—Fourth Floor)

**SATIN DAMASK SPREADS**

Cut 4 ft. 6 in. 18-in. drop. Scalloped edge—heavy quality,

**4.85**

Each

**100.00 OFF ALL OUR FINE FUR COATS**

PRICED 275.00 AND ABOVE



	WERE	NOW
1—Mink Trimmed Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat).....	500.00	400.00
1—Black Lynx Trimmed Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat).....	500.00	400.00
1—Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat), skunk collar, cuffs and wide border.....	475.00	375.00
1—Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat), pointed fox collar and cuffs.....	450.00	350.00
2—Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat), skunk wide collar and cuffs.....	425.00	325.00
1—Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat), ermine trimmed.....	400.00	300.00
1—Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat), Siberian gray squirrel wide collar and cuffs.....	350.00	250.00
1—Persian Lamb Coat, black lynx collar and cuffs.....	350.00	250.00
1—Persian Lamb Coat.....	300.00	200.00
1—Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat), beaver wide collar and cuffs.....	275.00	175.00

(Winter Street—Second Floor)

**Filene's FURS MARKED DOWN**

\$100 and more has been taken off the original price of many of the finer fur coats and fur sets.

The sketch shows a beautiful Mexican leopard coat with very small markings, combined richly with nutria; its original price was \$375; the January price is a hundred dollars less.

40 fur coats have been marked down to prices varying from \$95 to \$325. 60 fur sets have been marked down to prices varying from \$25 to \$175—savings are considerable. What better clothing investment can you imagine than guaranteed Filene's furs marked down, with prices advancing on raw skins on one hand, and winter weather and a coal shortage on the other?

(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## EFFORT TO IMPROVE SERVICE PROMISED

Elevated Official Tells Members of the Dorchester Board of Trade That the Company Is Short of Men for Car Crews

Promise of an effort to improve the street car service furnished Dorchester and South Boston was made this morning at a conference between Edward Dana, manager of surface transportation of the Boston Elevated, and members of the Dorchester Board of Trade.

The conference was a preliminary to a public hearing to be held next Wednesday by the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts on the complaint of the Dorchester organization against the service provided by the re-routing of cars that accompanied the opening of the Cambridge tunnel extension to Broadway Station, South Boston.

According to the Board of Trade members who attended the conference, Mr. Dana agreed to prepare a new arrangement of routes and schedules, which he will submit at the hearing before the Public Service Commission. It was brought out that the company is short of men for car crews—so much so that it is now advertising for them; and that, if the situation does not improve, it will be necessary to put women employees on the cars.

A protest against the inadequate service in Dorchester was made on Friday by Representative Charles A. Winchester. Acting on his request, the company has decided to inaugurate limited stops on the lines from Savin Hill and Upham's Corner to Broadway Station.

It was said at the office of the Boston Elevated that the shortage of men is causing it to lose "bunches of trips" a day, which accounts in part for the shortcomings of the service. Complaints of car riders from one section of the city or another, are received almost daily by the Public Service Commission, despite the fact that many do not appear to understand that it is the place for them to look for relief, and do not submit their grievances.

The commission, according to its officials, investigates and considers every complaint, verbal or written, in formal or informal, that is made, whether against inadequate service or anything else within its jurisdiction. Every complaint is settled, they say, one way or another; none is allowed to hang fire and drag on indefinitely.

### AUSTRALIAN OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau  
BRISBANE, Q.—Queensland is watching any oil developments in Australia, partly because of the fact

that this State would share in the rich return therefrom, and partly because many Queenslanders are ever hopeful that the boring at Roma will yet tap a great fluid wealth. The shale deposits in Wolgan Valley, N. S. W., afford an object lesson in the utilization of shale oil. Since a new company took over these works in 1915 it is stated that they have obtained slightly more than 3,000,000 gallons of oil, at a working cost of £127,283, or 9.9d a gallon. When the petrol resulting has been rendered odorless the Wolgan product should have a rich future.

## DETROIT PLANS TO UNITE CITY FUNDS

DETROIT, Mich.—Separate funds whereby the water board and, to a certain degree, other city commissions have handled their own finances independently of the city treasurer, controller and common council, will be wiped out by the proposed new charter, according to a decision reached by the charter commission, says The Detroit Free Press.

Under the existing charter provision, the water commission funds are not even in the custody of the city treasurer. Claims have been passed on by the water board itself, without the interposition of either the controller or common council. The fire, police and port departments also have had separate control of their own funds, but not to the extent that the water board has.

### PAPERS HANDED TO AUTHORITIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Maximilian von Hogen is reported to have returned his draft questionnaire to the sixth division draft board here Friday with "Deutschland über Alles," written across it and also writing in it that he has "an overwhelming desire to see Germany victorious in the war." Von Hogen is a young lawyer who has been an ardent pro-German and has claimed to be an agent of the German Government and representative of the former German Ambassador in Washington. The questionnaire has been handed over to the federal authorities for action.

### EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING

Members of the Woman's Party who have served jail terms for picketing the White House will speak at an equal suffrage meeting in Faneuil Hall next Tuesday night. Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Alice Paul, Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Vida Milholland, J. A. H. Hopkins, and Miss Iris Calderhead are some of those expected to address the meeting.

### HELD AS ALIEN ENEMY

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Felix Filin, an Austrian, is to be taken to Boston for appearance before the United States commissioner as an alien enemy because he declared to an exemption board that he would not fight for the United States, it is alleged.

## BIG INCOMES FOR WAR FUNDS URGED

Twentieth Century Club Luncheon Speaker Would Make Excess Profits and Land Pay for the War Instead of Loans

Taxation of excess profits and land as the best way to raise the funds for waging the war for democracy, instead of through loans, was urged by Benjamin C. Marsh of New York, member of the National Committee on the High Cost of Living, at the Twentieth Century Club luncheon, today. Claiming that the financial policies of the Administration are unpopular, Mr. Marsh said:

"All informed Americans have known that for a quarter of a century preceding our entry into the war 'our' government has been run for the special benefit of a small group.

"Congress passed a revenue bill which violates every idea of justice. It will secure by current taxation less than one-third of the cost of the war for the current fiscal year, exclusive of loans to our allies. It takes approximately one-half of that sum from those least able to bear it, and scarcely touches the unearned incomes from privilege and monopoly. Less than half a million people in the United States could easily pay \$3,000,000,000 this year toward the cost of the war out of their unearned incomes from ownership of natural resources in and on land, from natural monopolies—such as public utilities—and from excess war profits.

"The people of this country are sick of merely hearing the statement that some people wanted this war because they would get fortunes out of it, denounced. They want that statement proved a lie, in the best possible way, by raising at least two-thirds of the cost of the war by taxing these big incomes and monopolized opportunities for production and by preventing any profit from the war.

"In 1917, 582 persons, whose net taxable income ranged from \$500,000 to \$50,000,000 received an aggregate income of \$600,000,000. In that year, 429,401 persons received an aggregate net taxable income of approximately \$6,400,000,000. They could have paid \$3,000,000,000 income taxes and still have received an average net taxable income of over \$8000. Congress evidently thinks this is enough, for it taxes the incomes of over 252,000 of those who received between \$3000 and \$8000.

"We are determined to achieve the purpose for which we entered the war. We are determined not to build up a plutocracy through the war worse than when we entered it.

"If, in defeating the machinations of autocracy in Germany, we permit the concentration of wealth in this country now proceeding, we shall be faced

with as great a menace to democracy right here at home as we are now fighting abroad.

"A government that finds it necessary to conscript the lives of our soldiers should find it necessary to conscript every penny of excess profits growing out of the war.

"Such conscription of excess profits would yield \$3,700,000,000 in addition to the individual income tax.

"The annual net ground rent of the urban, suburban and agricultural land of the United States is about \$4,000,000,000. At least half of this should be turned into the public treasury for the cost of the war. All the people create these ground rents, but five per cent of the people get the major part. Such a tax on land values would also solve the production of food. Idle land would have to go to work.

"From these three sources we can secure nearly \$8,000,000,000, and so finance the war democratically.

"If the present Congress fails to repeal the revenue bill, H. R. No. 4280 and to levy taxes, such as outlined, it will show itself unable to protect why we entered the war, and should not be returned. This war is not plutocracy's plaything, it is democracy's supreme effort. It must be conducted democratically. It involves equality of sacrifice.

"The enormous fortunes created during the past thirty-five years are a menace to our peace and to the people of the world. Our immediate imperative task is to exterminate militarism. Militarism cannot be exterminated while colossal fortunes look for profitable investment abroad. We must, this year, take all incomes above \$100,000, and, next year, take the capital and property of those Americans who have monopolized our country. This is essential to make the world really safe for democracy."

## PUBLIC SENTIMENT DRIVES OUT SALOONS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the first time since the Brooks high license law was placed on the statute books, the date for filing liquor license applications has been allowed to pass without the filing of a single application for license in Jefferson County, according to a Punksutawney correspondent of The North American. In consequence no license court will be held.

A few hotel men at various points in the county desired to make application for license, but none of the attorneys would handle their cases, giving as their reasons the great sentiment against liquor licenses in the county, the certainty that the present court will not grant licenses, and the fact that national prohibition is now pending.

The No-License League of the county, now being reorganized into a branch of the dry federation, which had made plans for fighting any applications that might be made, will now turn all its energies to the national phase of prohibition work.

## SUGAR OFFERED TO NEW ENGLAND SOLD

According to Conrad W. Crocker the American Company Has 16,000,000 Pounds, Subject of Two Weeks' Negotiations

Sixteen million pounds of granulated sugar, offered on Dec. 14 to the Massachusetts Food Administration for purchase, to supply the immediate needs of consumers in New England, was the subject of negotiations, for nearly two weeks, which ended in the sale of the sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company, and the exclusion of it from New England according to Conrad W. Crocker, attorney in Boston for the New England Agency, a brokerage house having headquarters in New York City.

According to Hiram H. Logan, however, who deals in sugar and is chairman of the sugar-distributing committee appointed by Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, the 16,000,000 pounds offered by Mr. Crocker's clients didn't exist in New Orleans, where it was said to be stored. The brokerage house, in Mr. Logan's opinion, hoped to sell some sugar that it might get. On the sale of 16,000,000 pounds, with one-fourth cent per pound commission to the broker, there would be a fee of \$40,000 for the brokers.

Letters in Mr. Crocker's possession tell of the existence of the sugar as having been stored, in 200-pound bags, in a New Orleans warehouse, at the time the offer was made, Dec. 14. On Dec. 28 Mr. Logan said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had received information from New Orleans that no such amount of granulated sugar existed there. Previously Mr. Logan had said, when asked occasionally about the possibilities of this purchase, that the chief difficulties were about transportation. The Christian Science Monitor published the facts about the offer, when it was made, and sought subsequently to learn the results, in the interest of the many persons in New England anxious to obtain sugar.

According to Mr. Logan the price asked by Mr. Crocker and his clients, 8.05 cents a pound, was high; accord-

ing to the latter, it was only the maximum price allowed by H. B. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, of 7.30 cents a pound for New Orleans for refined sugar, plus 0.25 cent a pound for brokerage, also allowed by Mr. Hoover. It is said further by Mr. Crocker that Mr. Logan and his associates insisted on knowing who the owners of the sugar were, and that this information was not given.

On Friday, Dec. 28, when Mr. Logan said he had been informed from New Orleans that the 16,000,000 pounds was not in storage there, Mr. Crocker received a copy of a letter to Mr. Logan, from one of the principals of the New England Agency, dated the previous day, saying that the amount in question had been "taken" by the American Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Crocker also said that a copy of a telegram from himself to Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the Railroad "War Board" and president of the Southern Railroad, asking if transportation for the sugar could be provided, remained unanswered.

Testifying before the Senate Investigating Committee recently, Claus A. Spreckels charged that the Federal Food Administration and the American Sugar Refining Company formed a combination against the interests of other sugar producers and distributors. Large amounts of raw sugar have been received in Boston for that company's refinery, and, according to Mr. Logan, the output of raw sugar from this refinery and the Revere refinery, the only other in Boston, which began operations on Jan. 1, will gradually increase the supply in Massachusetts until it will become normal, or nearly normal, by March 1.

## OKLAHOMA SOCIALIST LOCALS DECREASE

DALLAS, Tex.—A dispatch to the Dallas News from Oklahoma City says that the Oklahoma Socialist organization, holding its annual convention there, decided to postpone any declaration of platform and place the matter in a referendum to its membership throughout the State, return to be made about July 1. Only a small number of delegates were at the convention. The meeting was unusually quiet, with scarcely any reference made to the war. A noticeable feature in reports made to the convention was the decrease in local organizations in the State, the number having fallen from about 1000 to 400.

## WARDEN EMPLOYS GENTLE POLICY

Harsh Handling of Prisoners Decried by Utah Official, Who Shows the Good Effects of a System of Kindness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That demonstration of "the milk of human kindness" will bring about the reformation of criminals and that harsh treatment is a deterrent to reformation is the view expressed by George A. Storrs, warden of the Utah state prison.

Mr. Storrs says that the system he has evolved will do much to reduce the number of "repeaters." A "repeater" is a man who commits another crime after serving one sentence. By showing men the right road to travel and the facility of crime, Warden Storrs believes that the prison population will be reduced in the aggregate.

When Mr. Storrs accepted the position of warden of the prison, and even before, he held the theory that prisons as places of punishment were useless. He believed that if prisons were places where persons were taught to be good, instead of places where they are sent to be kept from doing harm, they would do more good and be of more real assistance to society in general.

"These men are just a bunch of grown-up kids," Mr. Storrs said, "and they should be treated as such. Of course there are some among them who are hardened criminals, and it is almost impossible to make them go right, but they are few. The greater part of them will not benefit by harsh treatment, but must be shown in all kindness the error of their ways. They readily take to the kind treatment, and make good both inside the walls and out."

Before the Board of Pardons recently, Mr. Storrs read a report of the conduct of men who had been granted pardons or clemency by the board. Under his administration 96 men were released. Of this number only seven have broken their faith with the officials, and only three dropped out of sight entirely.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1918

Our 67th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Monday

Birthday Sale Prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's New Serge Dresses, worth 18.50, 15.00  
Women's Crêpe de Chine and Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, worth 18.50, 15.00  
Women's New Serge Dresses, worth 25.50, 22.00  
Women's New Georgette Crêpe and Meteor Combination Dresses, worth 27.50, 24.00  
Women's Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats, worth 37.50, 34.00  
Women's Silk Velours Coats, worth 65.00 to 75.00, 60.00  
Women's Bolivia Coats, worth 25.00, 22.00  
Women's Cloth Coats, worth 25.00 to 29.50, 22.00  
Women's Crêpe de Chine and Georgette Waists, worth 3.50, 3.00  
Women's Crêpe de Chine and Georgette Waists, worth 5.75 and 6.00, 5.00  
Women's Georgette Waists, suit shades, worth 6.50, 6.35 and 7.50, 5.75  
Women's Georgette Waists, worth 10.00 and 10.50, 8.50  
Women's Beason Blanket Bath Robes, worth 5.00, 4.50  
Women's Flannellette Long Kimonos, worth 2.00 and 2.50, 1.50  
Women's Elderberry Dressing Gowns, worth 3.50, 3.00  
Women's Corduroy Wide Waist Robes, worth 5.00, 4.50  
Women's Crêpe de Chine Negligees, worth 10.00 to 15.00, 8.50  
Women's Silk Negligees, worth 12.50 to 15.00, 9.50  
Women's Union Suits, worth 4.00, 3.50  
Women's Union Suits, worth 1.50 to 1.75, 1.25  
Women's Union Suits, worth 1.00 to 1.50, 1.00  
Women's Silk Vests and Knickers, worth 3.00 to 4.00, 2.50  
Women's Marine Vests and Knickers, worth 3.25 and 3.50, 2.50  
Women's Swiss Vests, worth 1.50 to 2.00, 1.25  
Women's Vests and Pants, worth 1.00 to 1.50, 75c  
Women's 30-Bushel White Kid Gloves, worth 3.50, 3.00  
Women's 5-Clasp Real Kid Gloves, worth 2.50, 2.00  
Women's 4-Clasp Lambkin Gloves, worth 1.50, 1.00  
Nevelly Lace Flannels, 36 to 42 inches, worth 3.00 to 5.00, 1.99  
Silver, Gold and Steel Flannels, 27 to 31 inches, all shades, 42 to 48 inches, worth 1.25, 70c  
Silver, Gold and Nevelly Lace Bands, 4 to 6 inches, worth 2.00 to 2.50, 95c  
Silk Chantilly and Shadow Laces, 12 to 24 inches, worth 1.00 to 1.50, 60c  
Silver, Gold and Steel Flannels, 27 to 42 inches, worth 3.00 to 5.00, 1.99

Black Silk Lace Allover, 42 inches, worth 1.75 to 3.00, 95c  
Tunics, colored spangle net, worth 15.00 to 25.00, 4.25  
Black French Lace Robes, worth 27.50, 24.00  
Misses' Suits, including a few velours, worth 35.00, 30.00  
Misses' Suits, gunniburi and broadcloth, worth 29.50, 25.00  
Misses' New Broadcloth Suits, worth 29.50, 25.00  
Misses' Hats, between-season styles, worth 7.00, 6.00  
Misses' Velvet Hats, worth 6.00 to 10.00, 3.50  
Girls' Tailored Hats, worth 2.50 to 5.00, 1.50  
Infants' Long and Short Dresses, Plain or Trimmed Skirts, worth 1.25 to 1.50, 1.00  
Children's Fine Gingham Rompers, white, collars and cuffs, worth 1.50, 1.25  
Small Boys' White and Colored Wash Suits, worth 3.50, 2.85  
Children's Striped Bloomer Dresses, one-seamy trimmed, worth 3.00, 2.35  
Infants' Hand-Made Dresses, slightly soiled, worth 2.00 to 10.00, 1.25 to 7.50  
Children's Colored Coats, corduroy and cloth, worth 7.50, 6.75  
Children's Coats, velours and broadcloth, worth 10.00, 7.50  
Children's Coats, worth 15.00 and 18.50, 12.50  
Children's Hats, velvet and corduroy, worth 2.00, 1.50  
Children's Tailored Hats, colors, worth 6.50 and 7.50, 3.95  
Faded Table Linens, 72x96, worth 6.50, 5.50  
2x2x6 yds., worth 7.50, 6.50  
2x2x6 yds., worth 5.00, 4.50  
78-inch Pure Linen Table Damask, worth 2.00, 1.69  
All-Season Napkins, worth 0.90, 4.95  
Huckaback Towels, worth 31.13, 28c  
Turkish Bath Towels, worth 30c, 25c  
Turkish Bath Towels, worth 20c, 15c  
Bleached White Crash, worth 15c, 11c  
Heavy Linen Crash, worth 27c, 22c  
Glass Lenses, worth 5c, 2c  
3 Italian Fiat Luncheon Sets, 25 pieces, worth 120.00, 79.00  
1 Italian Fiat Luncheon Set, 25 pieces, worth 120.00, 69.00  
1 Madeira Luncheon Set, 25 pieces, worth 1.00, 85c  
1 Madeira Cloth, 72-inch, worth 25.00, 19.00  
34-inch Lining Satins, worth 1.00, 85c  
22-inch Fancy Venetian, worth 80c, 65c  
32-inch Plain Venetian, worth 60c, 55c

Satin Charmeuse, 40-inch, worth 2.50 and 2.00, 1.39  
Printed Georgette, 40-inch, worth 1.50, 1.25  
Plain and Fancy Silks, yard wide, worth 1.50 and 2.00, 95c  
Striped Dress Satins, worth 1.00 and 1.25, 60c  
Imported Novelty Silks, metal brocade, worth 5.00, 4.50  
Black Costume Velvet, 40-inch, worth 4.50, 3.98  
Black Satin Messaline, yard wide, worth 1.25, 95c  
Black Taffeta, worth 1.50, 1.25  
Women's Novelty Lace Boots, worth 11.00 to 15.00, 9.45  
Women's Pumps, novelties, worth 6.00 to 8.00, 3.95  
Stamped White Linen Center Piece, 54 inch, worth 2.75, 1.95  
Stamped White Linen Scarfs, 18x54, worth 1.25, 95c  
Boys' Suits, stamped for embroidering, worth 1.50 and 1.75, 95c  
Cretone Knitting or Parcel Bags, worth 50c, 35c  
Cretone Knitting Bags, worth 1.50, 95c  
Fancy Ribbons, 6 1/2 and 7-inch, worth 3c to 4c, 70c  
Novelty Ribbons, 8 and 9-inch, worth 1.25 to 1.50, 70c  
Moire Taffeta Hair Ribbon, all colors, 5-inch, worth 35c, 25c  
Fancy Ribbons, many styles, 7 and 8 inch, worth 40c to 65c, 30c  
Jaquard Wash Ribbons, 10-12, 14-inch, 10 yards, worth 55c, 30c  
4-inch, 10 yards, worth 75c, 50c  
4-inch, 10 yards, worth 95c, 60c  
8-inch, 10 yards, worth 1.45, 95c  
1-inch, 10 yards, worth 1.85, 1.25  
15-inch English Velvets, worth 60.00, 45.00  
Men's Raccoon Coats, worth 150.00, 117.50  
Men's Fur-Lined Coats, worth 100.00, 75.00  
Imported Lingerie Robes, worth 20.00, 9.75  
Imported Seamen's Rugs, worth 8.50, 4.95  
Bleached Sheets, 90x108, worth 1.85, 1.00  
Single Bed Size Sheets, 65x90, worth 1.45, 1.15  
Bleached Cotton Pillow Cases, 42x36 1/2, worth 37c, 30c  
36-in. Bleached Sheetings, worth 36c, 28c  
40-in. Bleached Sheetings, worth 40c, 32c  
Yarn Bleached Sheetings, worth 30c, 22c  
Negligee Shirts, soft and stiff cuffs, worth 1.00, 70c  
Silk Shirts, worth 7.50, 5.25  
Silk Shirts, worth 5.00, 3.45  
Lorraine Flannel pajamas, worth 3.00, 1.99  
Plain Color Pajamas, worth 2.00, 1.45

Children's Cotton Undershirts, worth 40c, 35c  
Misses' Dancing Corsets, worth 1.50, 95c  
Girls' Corset Waists, worth 1.00, 70c  
Wilton Velvet Stair Carpet, worth 2.25 yard, 1.75  
Chiffon Bath Vests, worth 3.75 to 5.50, 1.69  
Round and Square Lace Vests, worth 2.00 to 2.50, 95c  
Mesh Vestings worth 75c to 1.25, 45c  
3-Pc. Solid Mahogany and Oak Living Room Sets, tapestry cushions, worth 180.00, 150.00  
Mahogany Chamber Sets, consisting of dresser, California dressing table and twin beds, worth 362.00, 310.00  
Mahogany Dressers, worth 45.00, 39.50  
Mahogany Wardrobes, worth 25.00, 18.50  
Mahogany Chiffoniers, worth 60.00, 52.50  
Mahogany and Oak 3-Pc. Living-Room Sets, damask cushions, worth 285.00, 198.00  
Mahogany Gate Leg Tables, worth 24.00, 19.75  
Mahogany Seats, worth 68.00, 58.00  
Mahogany Dining Tables, 48-inch, worth 65.00, 55.00  
Mahogany 4-Pc. China, Cabinet, worth 75.00, 65.00  
Mahogany Side Table, worth 34.00, 29.00  
Mahogany Chairs, rush seat, worth 15.00, 12.50  
Black Hair Mattresses, worth 37.50, 28.50  
Teapots, worth 4.00, 2.85  
Dessert Spoons and Forks, worth 5.00 doz., 4.85  
8.00 doz., 7.50  
Medium Knives, worth 4.50 doz., 4.35  
Butter Spreaders, worth 7.00 doz., 6.85  
Panther Grain Envelope Strap Pocket Books, worth 5.00, 2.95  
Hand Bags of mocha and silk, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.45  
Picture Frames, metal cabinet and set, worth 7.00, 4.50  
9-inch Wicker Lamp Shades, silk or cretonne lining, worth 60.00, 50c  
Adjustable Electric Desk Lamps, worth 4.50, 3.25  
Metal Desk Lamps, and glass shades with overalid metal, worth 12.00, 8.75  
French China Dinner Sets, 110 pieces, gold and silver, worth 75.00, 55.00  
French China Dinner Sets, 122 pieces, gold and silver, worth 100.00, 75.00  
Dinner Sets, American semi-porcelain, 112 pieces, worth 22.50 to 25.00, 16.75  
Dinner Sets, American semi-porcelain, 100 pieces, worth 17.50, 12.50  
Breakfast Sets, 17 pieces, complete, worth 5.00, 3.50  
Lorraine Flannel Pajamas, Nippon china, worth 1.50, 1.00

Birthday Bargains Are Practically All NEW GOODS AT MARKED DOWN PRICES

Mail and telephone orders filled if received within 3 days

1851
Jordan Marsh Company
1918

OUR FAMOUS

# Birthday Sale

This Year Will Begin

## MONDAY, JANUARY 7

and Continue for 3 Full Weeks.

Each Day of the Sale We Shall Offer

### 235 New Fresh Bargain Lots

Making a Total for the Three Weeks of a Larger Number of Values than We Have Ever Offered in any Previous Year

Watch our daily advertisements, as each day there will be announced a Bulletin of new and different values.

Each and every day—even the last one—the bargains will be just as extraordinary and the stock of these bargains just as complete as on the first day of the sale. And bear in mind that

**BIRTHDAY BARGAINS ARE PRACTICALLY ALL NEW GOODS AT MARKED DOWN PRICES**

This Same Plan Will Be Carried Out in

## OUR GREAT BASEMENT STORE

which also will Celebrate this Birthday by Offering Many Hundreds of Bargains Fully Equal to those of the Parent Store.

In carrying out the wishes of the Government at Washington we request patrons to carry parcels whenever it is possible to do so. Purchases, including Housefurnishings, will be delivered FREE anywhere in Massachusetts.

Purchases, except Housefurnishings, will be delivered FREE anywhere in New England. Purchases of Housefurnishings amounting to 2.50 or over will be delivered FREE anywhere in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island or Connecticut.

1851
Jordan Marsh Company
1918



## POWER OVER ROADS TO BE DELEGATED

Congress Prepares to Act Quickly Along Lines Proposed by the President—Legislation Regarded Epochal in Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Shortly after President Wilson had completed his address before the joint session of Congress, in which he asked Congress to provide necessary means for protecting the interests of the railroad stockholders, for the protection of travelers and the safeguarding of private shippers, and compensation for the railroad operating income of three years ending June 30, 1917, Chairman Sims of the House Interstate Commerce Committee introduced a bill embodying these recommendations of the President. Almost simultaneously an identical bill was introduced in the Senate. Hearings on the Administration Railroad Bill will begin immediately. During the progress of the hearings Director-General McAdoo will appear and furnish information relative to the measure, which leaders here will be enacted into law very soon.

House and Senate leaders consider the contemplated railroad bill one of the most important measures ever enacted by the United States Congress and one of the most revolutionary.

The measure contains provisions for governing the federal operation of the railroads, and carries an appropriation of \$50,000,000 to be used as "a revolving fund" with the excess earnings of the roads for the operations of the law.

The measure is entitled, "A Bill to Provide for the Operation of Transportation Systems While Under Federal Control, for the Just Compensation of Their Owners and for other Purposes."

The President is authorized, in the bill, to agree with and guarantee to the roads that during the federal control they shall receive as just compensation an income at an annual rate equivalent to the average net railway operation income for the three years ending June 30, 1917.

This bill officially calls the standard return. The net railway operating income is to be computed from the returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission, excluding debts and credits arising from the accounts which are called in the monthly Interstate Commerce Commission returns "leased road rents and miscellaneous rents."

During the federal control adequate depreciation and maintenance of the properties of the roads will be included as a part of the operating expenses, or provided through a reserve fund in accordance with rules which the President will determine. The President may also make or order any road to make any additions and improvements. He may, from this revolving fund, advance to the road all or any part of the expenses of additions and improvements so ordered and constructed by the road or by the President.

These advances are to be charged against the road, and to bear interest at such a rate and be payable on such terms as the President may determine, so that the United States may be fully reimbursed for any sums advanced. From the revolving fund the President may expend whatever amount he may deem necessary or desirable for purchase, construction or utilization in accordance with rules which the President will determine. The President may also make or order any road to make any additions and improvements. He may, from this revolving fund, advance to the road all or any part of the expenses of additions and improvements so ordered and constructed by the road or by the President.

Section 2 of the bill provides that if no such agreement is made with a road, the President may nevertheless pay or cause to be paid to any railroad while under federal control, not exceeding 90 per cent of the standard return under this section; the legal right of the railroad for prosecution of the claim for the balance before the Court of Claims is provided for, any amount found due above the amount that had been paid will bear interest at 6 per cent and any excess amount paid by the Government will be recoverable by the Government with 6 per cent interest.

Section 3 provides that any claim for just compensation which is not adjusted under the terms provided in section 1 will be submitted to a board of three auditors appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose members and official force will be eligible for that service without any additional compensation. These auditors will give a full hearing to the road and to the Government and will report to the President the amount due the road as just compensation. A sum not exceeding the amount so reported may be agreed upon by the President and the road. Failing this agreement, either the Federal Government or the road may file a petition in the Court of Claims for final ascertainment of the amount of just compensation and in the Court of Claims proceedings the report of the auditors will be considered prima facie evidence of the facts stated. The just compensation of any federal controlled road not making returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission will be determined in accordance with these provisions.

Section 4 provides that the return of any carrier will be increased by an amount reckoned at a rate per cent to be fixed by the President, upon the cost of any additions and improvements made while under federal control by the carrier from its own capital or surplus, and by an amount equal

to the rate accruing to the Government upon any advances made to the road for the cost of the additions and improvements.

Section 5 prohibits any carrier, while under federal control, without the President's prior approval, from declaring or paying any dividends in excess of its regular rate during the three years ending June 30, 1917. This section stipulates, however, that the railroads that have paid no regular dividends or no dividends during that period may, with the President's prior approval, pay dividends at whatever rate the President may determine.

Section 6 appropriates \$500,000,000 which, together with any funds available from any excess earnings of the railroads, may be used by the President "as a revolving fund" to pay expenses of the federal control on any deficit of a railroad below the standard return and to provide terminals, improvements, engines, rolling stock and other necessary equipment. These terminals, improvements and equipment are to be used and accounted for as the President may direct, and to be disposed of as Congress may hereafter provide.

To provide funds for maturing obligations or for other legal and proper expenditures, or for reorganizing railroads in receivership, carriers may, during the federal control period, issue such bonds, notes, equipment trust certificates, stock, and other forms of securities, secured or unsecured by mortgage, as the President may approve as consistent with the public interest. The same section authorizes the President to purchase for the United States all or any part of these securities at prices not exceeding par and to sell these securities whenever in his judgment it is desirable, at prices not less than their cost. Any sums available from the revolving fund which is provided in section 6 may be used for such purposes.

Section 8 provides that the President may execute any of the powers granted him through whatever agencies he may determine and may fix reasonable compensation for service.

Section 9 would authorize the President to extend the Federal Workmen's Compensation Law to apply to all railroad employees on such terms and conditions as will give due consideration to remedies available under state compensation laws or otherwise.

Section 10 gives the President in addition to powers specifically prescribed, any other and further powers necessary.

Section 11 provides that while under federal control the roads are subject to all laws and liabilities as common carriers, and suits may be brought by and against them and judgments rendered as provided by law. Except with the President's written assent, however, no attachment or execution is to be made on any property used by a road in performance of its common carrier duties.

Section 12 stipulates that any person or corporation acting for or employed by a carrier or shipper or other person, who shall fail to observe any of the provisions of the proposed law or "shall knowingly interfere with or impede possession, use, operation or control of any railroad or transportation system taken over by the President," or shall violate any order or regulation for carrying out the law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, or, if a person, by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Federal as well as state criminal statutes, where applicable, shall apply to all railroad officers, agents and employees. Prosecutions will be in federal district courts.

Section 13, the last, provides for the indefinite continuance of the law. It makes this brief general provision: "The federal control of transportation systems herein and heretofore provided for shall continue for and during the period of the war and until Congress shall thereafter order otherwise."

**Reducing Passenger Service**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Unified reduction of passenger train service in the West is being taken up by a committee of railroad men conferring here. Previous reductions have been made by individual roads. Limitation of passenger service to the Pacific Coast is included.

## DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS URGED

Need of Centralized Efficient Authority Emphasized by Recent Congressional Disclosures—Chamberlain Bill a Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disclosures made from day to day before the Senate committee investigating war preparations, convince such members of Congress as have familiarized themselves with the state of affairs that the Chamberlain bill for the creation of a department of munitions is an imperative need, the postponement of which, it is believed, will undoubtedly affect the fighting value of such forces as the United States may send to Europe. This is certainly the view of the sponsor of the bill, who, as chairman of the Committee on Military, expressed the opinion that departmental red tape, and lack of coordination and cooperation, together with the difficulty of fixing responsibility, seriously retarded the training and equipment of the American Army. "I believe," said Senator Chamberlain, "if Congress can see its way to the enactment of this measure and a proper man is placed at the head of the department of munitions, America will soon be occupying its proper place on the battle front."

It is not anticipated that the proposed measure will meet with any degree of hostility, the general impression being that the creation of such a department as the bill proposes at the beginning of the war would have saved the Government millions of dollars of money and brought the lacking elements of speed, responsibility and efficiency into the bureau of the War Department. The duty of supplying and equipping the national army has been entrusted since the beginning of the war to the military heads of departments and civilians who are constantly working at cross purposes and without unity or definite policy. As a result of this lack of team work and proper organization, Senators have learned that General Pershing had to get 75,000 uniforms in Great Britain, and that he regarded the ability of the British Government to supply heavy ordnance as "providential." The conclusion being drawn by members of Congress is that the War Department was able to supply neither the ordnance nor the uniforms.

Testifying today before the Senate Military Committee, Colonel Lindsey, who is in charge of the quartermaster's depot at Philadelphia, gave further testimony on the lack of coordination between the Quartermaster-General and the military heads of the Council of National Defense. Yesterday he had declared that before the beginning of the war the American army was the best clad army in the world. He further testified that in his opinion the changing of specifications for army cloth was unnecessary and a mistake on the part of the council. "The American soldier," he said, "is now wearing inferior clothing."

It appears that Quartermaster-General Sharpe, in conjunction with the supply committee of the Council of National Defense, which seems to have enjoyed plenary powers, in many instances changed specifications with the intention of saving money to the Government. This, however, as senators pointed out on Friday, is not what Congress considers economy. The desire of Congress is to have every soldier well clad and well fed, apart altogether from the cost. In answer to Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Colonel Lindsey admitted that interference by civilian boards with army cloth and army contracts was, on the whole, mischievous.

There appears to have sprung up a veritable multitude of these civilian boards which the impending inquiries brought for the first time before the public. Senators who knew nothing of their functions or of their existence doubt if they even came within the purview of the War Department. While it is true that many members of these boards served from patriotic motives, their status and responsibility were very ill defined, and it is un-

doubtedly true that although many were serving without compensation, it would have been better for the Government to have agents paid out of the national treasury to perform such functions as members of these civilian boards were supposed to attend to.

Contracts for large sums were given to friends or business connections which, carried out on a large scale, it is claimed, could not possibly be in the interest of economy and efficiency. Senator McKellar, who took a prominent part in the pending investigation and made a study of the civilian board, introduced a bill on Friday to amend the act creating the Council of National Defense. The proposed bill abolishes all civilian advisory committees and prohibits council members or their agents being directly or indirectly interested in supplying contracts. The committees have already been abolished, but some of their members are serving the departments as expert advisors. The bill abolishing the committees says:

"It is hereby declared unlawful for any person to be employed in any of the executive departments or by any of the various boards or committees of the Government at a nominal salary, or to give their services free. Every person employed by the Government shall be employed at a fixed salary, which salary shall be reasonable for the service. The system of advisory committees or boards where the members thereof purport to serve the Government without compensation is hereby prohibited. The penalty attached to a violation of the bill is \$1,000 and imprisonment for not less than one year."

## Plan to End "Red Tape"

Bills in Both Houses of Congress Aimed at Delay and Inefficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of the recent investigations by Congressional committees into the conduct of the war by the various government departments, particularly the War Department, Congress is determined to put an end to so called "red tape" in the matter of government purchasing by creating a special department which shall have full powers to act without being hampered by the War Department, the Navy Department or the Council of National Defense.

In the Senate a bill was introduced on Friday providing for the creation of a Department of Munitions, the head of which, the bill provides, is to be known as the Secretary of Munitions. The bill has the strong backing of the Senate Military Committee, and will be strongly pressed.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee introduced another bill intended to abolish the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense and prohibit civilians from serving the Government under the existing practice at nominal salaries of \$1 a year.

In the House, Representative Towner of Iowa introduced two bills, one providing for the creation of a Department of Munitions, another providing for a Department of War Supplies. The heads of each of these two departments, the bill provides, shall be members of the Cabinet.

These departments shall take over from the army and navy the securing of all arms, ammunition and supplies, the bill provides. The determination of the kinds of goods, quantities and time for delivery will be left to the officers of the army and the navy departments. Requisition will be made on the new departments, which will contract for, secure and deliver to the army and navy required munitions and supplies as specified.

The bill, if passed, says Representative Towner, is expected to straighten out the tangle in the army and navy departments and prevent delays that have so far seriously hindered the war preparations of the United States. The creation of a General Munitions Board and the War Industries Board, intended to secure efficiency, has proven a failure mainly because of a lack of authority.

Experiments of European nations engaged in the war, says Mr. Towner, have led them to add to their Cabinets secretaries of munitions, supplies and transportation.

The work of the army and the navy departments has, says Mr. Towner, in-

creased enormously since the outbreak of the war, thus making such action necessary in order to secure the greatest degree of efficiency and expedition. Representative Towner will shortly address the House with regard to the bill.

## State May Make Munitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Alex J. G. Roessbeck, Attorney-General of Michigan, is seeking to have the State War Board use \$4,000,000 left in its war chest in making munitions to sell to the Government at cost. He proposes to use that amount as a revolving fund in the operation of some factory already built, but now idle. Samuel Odell, State Treasurer, another member of the board, has expressed himself as favorable to the plan. The two men sponsored the action of the board in buying rubbers for national army troops at Camp Custer.

## Overcoat Shortage Said to Be Ended

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a further response to the Senate military committee's recommendation, urging immediate steps to provide the soldiers at the national guard and national army training camps with adequate winter clothing, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has reported that the overcoat shortages are ended except at Camp Beauregard, La.

Many of the camps are still short of woolen blouses, however, the Secretary said, as these have been particularly hard to obtain.

The report was based upon the War Department's latest telegraphic advices from the division commanders. Emergency express shipments and local purchases have been authorized. Blame for delay in furnishing winter garments was placed by the Secretary partly upon supply, but largely upon the transportation situation.

## ZONE SYSTEM FOR HOLYOKE RAILWAY

After the filing of a revised schedule with the Massachusetts Public Service Commission by the Holyoke Street Railway Company, the railway will start operating on a "zone fare" system approved Friday by the commission after a long series of public hearings. With slight modifications, the approved plan is the same as that submitted by the company. This is one of the first times in the State when the zone system has been allowed, although the Springfield Street Railway and other railway companies have applied for it.

The Holyoke "inner zone" is to have a universal 5-cent fare, the commission rules, with free transfers from the City Hall as the central point. The company asked for the privilege of charging 1 cent for each transfer with a rebate if presented within a certain time. The inner zone includes the territory between the Holyoke City Hall and Mountain Park, Oakdale, Highlands, Newton Smith's Williamson, Springfield, Elmwood, South Hadley town line, North Pleasant Street and South Hadley Falls.

The company will be allowed, excepting for the cut-price ticket books to charge 5 cents only in the inner zone, and between points of the outer zone on the same line, 10 cents between the inner and outer zones and 15 cents from the outer zone through the inner zone to another point on the outer zone.

## SEIZING NEW YORK CAR LINES ADVISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Commerce Committee has advised the United States Shipping Board to commandeer ferriesboats and trolley lines in the New York city district, if necessary, to transport workers to and from shipbuilding yards.

The committee put its advice in the form of a resolution after hearing Charles S. Bookwalter, district officer at New York for the Fleet Corporation, describe poor housing facilities and transportation conditions in the vicinity of Staten Island shipyards.

## RED CROSS DONOR DEFENDS LOYALTY

Society's Former Fund Solicitor Answers New England Manager's Imputation of Pro-Germanism in Vivisection Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Resenting in behalf of himself and many other loyal citizens of the United States, the imputation of pro-Germanism made by James Jackson, manager of the New England Bureau of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in Boston, against contributors and non-contributors who oppose the appropriation of Red Cross funds for the uses of vivisection, William B. Harrison of this city has sent the following letter to Mr. Jackson:

"St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1, 1918.  
"Mr. James Jackson, Manager New England Bureau, American Red Cross, Boston, Mass.

"Dear Sir:  
"Believing that any man who occupies the responsible position you hold would not willfully make the false charge of pro-Germanism, with added implications well-nigh paramount to treason, contained in your published statement condemning those who object to the misappropriation of American Red Cross funds to the purposes of animal vivisection, I, as one included in your sweeping condemnation, wish to acquaint you with the following facts:

"I hold a letter written on American Red Cross stationery, signed by a representative of that highly-esteemed organization, thanking me for work done in its behalf. Not only did I contribute as liberally as I could afford, but gladly spent time urging others to do likewise, and with some success. It has also been my privilege to assist the Government in its campaign for Liberty Bond subscriptions, making the second largest number of addresses in this division, and securing subscriptions totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars. The further privilege has been mine of aiding the war camp environs work, the Y. M. C. A. work for soldiers, local relief work for soldiers, and other similar movements to all of which I have gladly contributed personally time and money, feeling that such sacrifice is nothing compared with what our gallant troops and those of other lands are enduring in our behalf. The following excerpts from a letter over my signature to several score business men and associates the very day your statement was published is an interesting contrast to your charge:

"One thought is paramount in every true American heart: May the year 1918 witness the triumph of our right cause in arms, the complete overthrow of that 'hideous Thing' whose shadow now glooms the world. May this victory, certain to come ultimately, come swiftly, with little of bloodshed and suffering to our gallant troops, under the protection of an overbrooding Omnipotence. And may we who are deprived of fighting in the front ranks of such a noble cause dedicate our every aim and effort to the myriad activities vital to winning the war. Let us countenance no propaganda for peace that does not involve the humiliation and elimination of those responsible for the world tragedy."

"Who is the better friend of the American Red Cross, he who seeks to save it from pursuing a policy that will alienate hundreds of thousands if not millions of loyal supporters, greatly reduce its revenues so much needed in practical relief, and change the red of its cross from the symbol of loving service for humanity to the symbol of indescribable torture of helpless animals, or he who blinds his eyes to the storm this policy is arousing, huris anathema at those who honestly differ with him, and dogmatically declares, in effect, that his course must be followed regardless of the feelings of contributors at home or

the interests of soldiers at the front? Who is the greater patriot?  
"Your charge of pro-Germanism, so clearly disproved in my own case, and doubtless equally groundless in thousands of other instances, should in all fairness be retracted as publicly as it was made.  
"Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) "WILLIAM B. HARRISON."

## Authority Exceeded

Red Cross Canvassers Report Christian Science Reading Room Librarian

SPOKANE, Wash.—A committee of two men canvassed the Christian Science reading rooms in this city during the recent membership drive of the Red Cross, soliciting persons who were reading at the tables, regardless of the fact that the librarian in charge of the room explained to them the rule about disturbing visitors.

One of the men remarked, "I don't care anything about your rules." Their conduct is further described as having been decidedly rude and they made unpleasant remarks to the librarian herself, threatening to report her because she declined to take out membership in the Red Cross.

They did report her to the Red Cross officials and caused her considerable annoyance in explaining matters to the latter.

Mrs. Lida M. Goode, City Treasurer of the town of Hillyard, who is also treasurer of the Red Cross auxiliary there which instructed solicitors for the recent drive, says that instructions were not issued to convey the impression that membership in the Red Cross was regarded as compulsory.

## RAILWAY POINTS

A party of selective service men for the national army occupied two Pullman tourist sleepers attached to the Fitchburg's Western Express from North Station last evening, en route to Camp Kelly, San Antonio, Texas.

The motive power department of the New Haven received at South Boston from the Readville shops last evening four standard eight-wheel passenger engines, which have been rebuilt for Plymouth division service.

Henry Towle, general baggage agent of the Maine Central at Portland, Me., is a North Station business visitor.

The Pullman Company will attach special sleepers to the Boston & Albany's Lake Shore Express from South Station at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, for the accommodation of members of the New England Retail Shoe Dealers Association, en route to Chicago.

The Field and Forest Club journey to Saugus in reserved Boston & Maine equipment today.

F. A. Tilton, general yard master of the Boston Terminal Company, is working on a track yard schedule for South Station, which will cover new time card traffic.

The Pullman Company has discontinued until further notice parlor car service from Boston to Portland, Me., on Boston & Maine trains, leaving the North Station at 8:01, 8:51, and 9:01 a. m. and 5:01 p. m.; Troy, N. Y., at 9:13 a. m. and 1:01 p. m., and Belknap Falls, Vt., at 2:31 p. m.

The Boston & Albany has increased sleeping car accommodations from Boston to Pittsburgh, Pa., on the Twentieth Century Limited, leaving South Station at 12:30 o'clock noon.

## MONEY IN YARD GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Vacant lots and back yards in Salt Lake City, which last spring were subjected to intensive cultivation as a war measure, yielded crops conservatively estimated by Dr. John A. Whitsoe, president of the University of Utah, to have been worth \$223,318, according to a report filed with the Utah State Council of Defense.

January Mark Down

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## LETTERS DISCLOSE WORK TO INCITE AN UPRISING IN INDIA

GERMAN-HINDU PLOT  
DETAILS REVEALEDEvidence Submitted of Smuggling  
of Arms and Undertakings  
Against British in India —  
Secret Treaty Efforts ShownSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Connection of the German consulate at San Francisco with the schooner Annie Larsen incident was again the subject of testimony in the German-Hindu plot trial here on Friday, when Gustav M. Koepfel, a San Diego shipping agent, testified that he wrote to E. H. von Schack, the German vice-consul of San Francisco, in regard to the Annie Larsen transaction and that \$14,000 were sent by the consulate to Clyde Hizar, a San Diego attorney, who was attending to the legal phases of the Annie Larsen transaction at that point. Koepfel also testified that he sent an account of the transaction to Robert Capelle, the San Francisco agent of the German North Lloyd Company. It is alleged that the Annie Larsen was laden with arms and destined for India in aid of an Indian uprising.

## Documents Presented

Government Puts in Correspondence on Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Details of conspiracies, smuggling of arms and other revolutionary undertakings against Great Britain are contained in documents just submitted by the United States Government in the German-Hindu plot cases on trial here.

Copies of the documents are appended. These papers have been offered in evidence by the Government and marked for identification. As soon as they are identified, they will become evidence. That, however, it is stated, is a mere technicality, as no doubt is entertained as to their authenticity.

This trial, which began in November before Federal Judge Van Fleet, includes as defendants the German Consul-General, Franz Bopp, and 30 others, charged with conspiracy to organize a military expedition to overthrow the British Government in India. Subordinates of the German consulate, Hindus and a number of prominent shipping brokers, bankers, steamship officials and commanders, attorneys and commission men are involved. The accusations embrace several distinct conspiracies, among which were shipments of arms from this coast that were intercepted before reaching India, the secret organization of insurrectionary troops at Bangkok, Siam, and underground movements in India. District Attorney Preston, in outlining the Government's case, declared that all the conspiracies had been financed from the German Embassy in Washington. More than 150 witnesses have been summoned.

Revelations of attempts to land arms and ammunition simultaneously at six points in India were made in the testimony of Kumud Nath Moerjee, a lawyer of Bangkok. The account of Alexander Berkman and the leading anarchists of the world was, it appears in the evidence, sought in the alleged conspiracies. Messages showing an attempt to negotiate a secret treaty between Germany and China to aid in the overthrow of British rule in India, and plots to wrest Trinidad, British Guiana and possessions in West Africa including Zanzibar, have been offered in evidence. These messages, which have been deciphered from code, are alleged to have passed between Dr. C. K. Chakravarti of New York, chief of the Hindu operations in the United States, in the alleged plot, and the Berlin Indian Committee.

The government documents are here printed in the order of their dates. The following was found among Chakravarti's papers, and the date of the communication is about May 16, 1916:

"Dear Friends: I believe you have safely received seven consecutive reports sent through Embassy. If you have not please inform, will send duplicates. Everything well organized now, except two members from Pacific Coast. Committee now (consists) of five members; two will be added as soon as I go there.

"Hajers sent to Japan, Arrumadam to Trinidad. He has sent from there four score men to India. Forty are ready. We could not get your friend's address.

"Print of three pamphlet circulars 'Duty of Japan Toward Asia in Her Self-Defense' in both English and Japanese by H. Kitanaga, and 'Why India is in Revolt Against British Rule' are in press.

"We arranged everything to control two Japanese dailies for \$80,000, but Embassy says no need for it. We have now only \$300. Urgent need for contribution of more money. For details see official report.

"Everything has been arranged to send mission to Japan. Passports secured. Send soon your men. It is necessary to send one to Kraft. Sanjay has come back unsuccessful."

Postmark 13th July, 1916.

"Your letter via Norway received. Regret you did not give names committee members. During tension between America and Germany we requested Foreign Office wire you \$30,000. Do not know if this was paid you. Subsequently came telegram asking money. We wired \$10,000, trust you have received this. When you want

more money state exactly sum wanted in dollars and brief statement for what wanted. Will get any sum you ask.

"In organizing work in the United States and outside, remember our primary object is to produce revolution at home during this war. Trinidad, British Guiana and West Africa, including Zanzibar, should be particularly tapped for men. We wired you name of Francis E. M. Houssain, Bachelor of Arts, Oxon, Barr. at Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Through messenger communicate full program desired in Trinidad to him, and mention the name Binnlechatto. He can be trusted. If, after some secret work, you think revolution can be organized in island itself, then we may try smuggle arms and our men may seize Government and set up independent Hindustani Republic. Do not let such plan be carried out if our prospects for work at home are likely to be ruined thereby.

"Harish Chandra gone to France, will proceed America. He will see you, give him all help. His intention is to get some Chandra men for India. See that he avoids Ramchand or other Ghadar men. Ghadar men cannot be sent home. They will ruin our work everywhere. They do not understand how to work. In such places as Dutch India, or Manila, they could be used if there is a strong man to guide and control them. In any case do not let Chandra have anything to do with them, as he runs risk of becoming exposed and no further work can then be done by him from America.

"Chandra intends to proceed to Japan. He wishes to meet deputation sent from India to Japan, consisting of Dharmapala and two others. You know danger for our men in Japan after Gupta's case. You must on no account go yourself. The men you send should meet Dharmapala and make him do political work through Okuma and Mikado. We hope to send you shortly a Japanese Muslim who was in Turkey four years. We are working out his program and he will bring this to you.

"We sent telegram asking for few Hindi-speaking educated men, and also one or two nationalist writers, such as Basant Roy. Roy suggested via Spain, Genoa, Switzerland. Roy should be persuaded to come. His future will not suffer. If you send anyone, let him see German consul, Geissler, Geneva. Mention word Prastapaditya, and address announce him Berlin. Our address Charlottenburg, Wietlandstrasse 38. We suggest also Sudhin Bose and Hardiker. If you think that Sakharum Pandit is reliable and capable, send him. He is an American citizen. Send also D. R. Rastuddin Ahmed, now probably at Boston. Tarak is to proceed to China. He could not travel via Russia, owing to passport difficulties. He left for Switzerland on 10th June, and will go via Spain to America. He has no mission whatsoever in America, except to give you full news. He must see no one and especially avoid Mrs. Leroy, Freeman and Indians.

"You know that Raja Kushalpal Singh went to India with letter from Zimmermann. This happened during your presence here. Much success. He has formed secret committee of 10, five princes and five leaders. He has had the letter printed and distributed among leaders and princes. His messengers are returning to India with further plans for us. Urgent now to smuggle arms we require; arrange definitely who will receive them. Government ready to supply. Chandra omitted to give us names of men who were ready to receive arms and places destined for this. Get names from him and communicate with us. If you can arrange anything definitely, let us know. Send also Chandra full report work done by him since March. Don't give Raja's name to any but most trusted workers; essential to protect him. If too many know, chance of leaking out.

"Ask Chandra for Kashi Nath's address and send it. Where is Lalpat and what doing? If he has got sufficient money to go there, can he not come from Germany? Will be well received, we need big men here. Try and send agents to England; trusted Americans would do.

"Address of Indians to be approached given below. Through them names of others can be obtained. These should be induced to go to America, and from there, after instructions from you, to India or Europe. In latter case we shall do the necessary to make use of them. If good Indians can be induced to come direct from England to neutral countries, all the better; Lieutenant-Colonel Bholanth, 56 Talgarth Road, West Kensington, London; Ramsarup, 5 Sandringham Road, Golders Green, London; Tara Chand Keckkerjee, Lincoln's Inn, London; Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya, Sedgwick Hall, Cambridge; Ran Bir Chand Soni, Cambridge.

"In first three cases mention Kaul's name; in last two Chatto'. Where is Jack Sloans? No news of him since he left Germany. Has Nandedkar gone home? If not, where is he? Send Sister Christina with message to India to counteract Miss McLeod. In future publish all books through American publishers, not anonymously.

"An American, named Euphrat, was given commission to see you, also to send trusted American to us; don't know if he is trustworthy. Be cautious. His address is 3647 Broadway, New York.

"Addresses of trusted men in India to whom messages may be sent and through whom Raja K. P. S. can be communicated with: Prof. Rakhal Chandra Bose, 209 Chitpur Road, Calcutta, password Tiger; Hrisikesh Ghosh, pharmacist, 33 Corporation Street, Calcutta, password Syedihuti; Maulvi Fazluddin, head draftsman, G. I. P. R. joint secretary, Zia-ul-Islam, Bombay, password Syed; Pandit Lachminarain, Arya Samaj,

Uradeshak, Khetwadi, Mainrad, Bombay, password Syed.

"Tarak not yet gone, passport refused by American Legation, Switzerland. We will try again via Norway. Dharmapala will write to Swami from Japan. Wire us and we shall sanction money. Write if this letter received. Greeting to all."

Postmark, 16th August, 1916.

"Dear Friends: Received your note and valuable instructions. We usually send you reports every week. Sorry you do not get them in full and regularly. Request Foreign Office to tell their consulate here to accelerate service.

"Our committee here consists of Srinawasi Wagel, S. M. Pagar, K. Chandra and Lee Ling, a Burmese. I am going to California this week, and Ramchandra is willing to conform to our party policy, he and any of his nominees.

"Gupta is back and we were eager to take him but he has adopted reprehensible policy. He, in conjunction with Freeman and Lalpat Rai, made statements before German consulate that Harish Chandra and Tarak Nath Das are suspicious characters, come from London and intimate with Arjun Singh, a spy, and Harish Chandra took from Freeman's hand last year \$4000, and Tarak Nath Das asked from Switzerland and received von Brincken \$800 and he is a fraud and heads this class, and that I was proved to be crazy. Of course we defend both of them. Now this is the very method by which enmity has been made. We shall keep Harish Chandra here until your further instructions. Gupta is very helpful has initiated a good deal after such an incited address of Raja's man is Thakur Balwant Singh, Nai Sarak, Dera Ismail Khan. His business is Chauk Allahabad. Our address is 364 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Please send men direct to smuggle arms, but we have succeeded in small scale. Arms are badly needed.

"We intend to send to London as medical student. He could arrange communication with your men through Switzerland from China. We can send Chinese both to India and Sweden through Russia.

"See Sister Christina and persuade her to go. Difficulty is her parentage. 'Revolution in Trinidad is possible; but tactfulness is questionable as attitude of America. However, if it is, wire at once help of necessary arms and money.

"We have received in all \$30,000, granted in two instalments of \$10,000 and \$20,000. We need now \$15,000. Best greetings to all."

Postmark 5th September, 1916.

"Li Yuan Hung is now the President of China. He was formerly the southern revolutionary leader. W. T. Wang was then his private secretary. He is now in America and starting for China. He says that Li Yuan Hung is in sympathy with Indian revolution and would like English power weakened. Some of the prominent people are quite eager to help India directly, and Germany indirectly without exposing themselves to any great risk, on three conditions:

"The first: Germany to make a secret treaty with China, that in case China is attacked by any power or powers, Germany will give her military aid. It will be obligatory, and for five years after the discontinuance of the present war, and there would be an understanding that China should get one-tenth of all arms and ammunition she will receive for and deliver to the Indian revolutionaries and the Indian border. In return China to prohibit the delivery of arms and ammunition in the name of the Chinese Government and from China through private sailing boats and by coolies to nearby port or border place as directed, and she will help Indian revolutionaries as she can, secretly, with her own safety.

"But this is to be regarded as a feeler through a third party, and if it is acceptable to the German Government, then they will send one of their trusted representatives to Berlin to discuss the details and plan of operations, and if it is settled, then negotiations should take place officially and paper be signed through Embassy in Berlin and Peking. They want to know the attitude of the German Foreign Office as soon as possible, so that they can set the ball rolling for necessary arrangements. Since Lalpat Rai, as a

president of a directing organization, with Gupta and Ghose, are denounced by British hirelings, the enemy has been on guard, and the usefulness of any Hindoo has been destroyed from the Pacific, as now every one is suspected as a German agent. Five have been arrested at Bangkok, names not yet positively known; possibly Chatterji and Rad Das are among them. Rash Behari Ghose is still in Japan. He has been asked to cooperate with our men in China and Japan. He received \$50,000 from Embassy in Peking, but as he could not go back, he came to Japan and put \$10,000 in care of Lalpat Rai, but he left Japan with the money, and is now here, and cannot be persuaded to go to Europe. Neither is B. K. Roy willing to go, but says do anything in publication committee here. Dr. Bose hesitates. Gupta is here, but unwilling to act with the committee; is angry. Consulate was perturbed at his attitude, but assured them Gupta's patriotism and sincerity are unquestionable, and he got \$20,000.

"Please let me know what to do in order to keep the respect and admiration of German authority, which we need if we cannot accomplish our object during this war. More so, for the future, our party should be united, earnest and dignified.

"Saw Ram Chandra. He is willing to work with the committee and is ready to without party mandate, except to change the name of Gadar into Nationalist, in his publications. He has no intelligent staff with himself except one Gobind Behari Lal. But he also lacks reflective judgment and serious temperament.

"Gadar party is also in process of breaking up, as Gurudwara, a Sikh religious organization, bribed by the British, is trying to discredit Gadar. Notwithstanding, Gadar has been receiving \$1000 monthly from local consulate. Among those laboring men very few are available for any purpose. Best elements are gone, but the rest are drunkards and talkatives. They accuse Ram Chandra of getting millions from Germany, giving them nothing.

"Ram Chandra promises not to communicate with Hardiker. Everything was arranged to send Thakur Das Sarman, but he has now married one Maud Ralston and wants to take her with him, saying she is trustworthy and would be useful. He says he is known to you in Paris. Do you vouch for his judgment? Money has been given Brisbane. Best wishes to all."

Postmark 27th September, 1916.

"Our propaganda work is bearing result. England has issued a pamphlet, 'Some American opinions on the Indian Empire,' published by T. Fisher Unwin, London, and though the price is twopenny, it is being freely distributed throughout the country.

"We are also gathering material to bring out a pamphlet 'Some American Opinions on India.' The duty of Japan toward Asia in her self-interest' has come out. It is creating serious comment in the press.

"Harish Chandra went to California when I was out, but has come back in want of \$2000 to send some one to Japan. Shall we give him the money or tell him to work through our man there? He also says Kasnuah has left India with a band of 60 men for Kabul to see the Rajah to smuggle arms. Agent Sheikh Masrur, Peshawar, fruit merchant, password 'tiger,' and Sieth Sohn Lal, Queta, password 'Amir.' He has also brought a bill from Ramchandra of \$35,000—\$3000 'press,' \$12,000 'house,' \$10,000 'propaganda and organization,' \$15,000 'library' etc.—and demands payment of \$10,000 immediately. I believe it is all humbug, but it is sent for your information and consideration, as it is my duty. Ramchandra is getting \$1000 a month. It is sufficient, but he receives it from our hand and not from local consul.

"Nandekar is still in Japan. Doctor Karappa of Kurg is now at the National Museum, Lund, Sweden. He has with him a letter from Arabinda Ghosh. Please arrange to communicate with him.

"King Su Chen, a Chinese student of Columbia, has been sent to China for our work. He knows personally some southern governors. He will try to influence them to smuggle arms into the border and he will agitate in the Chinese press about the necessity of cooperation. In case of urgency he has been advised to communicate through the embassy. Please instruct

Pekin embassy to transmit his messages.

"Khiren Sen and Bhagwan Singh Priam have been sent to the West Indies to see the practicability of the plan. However, Trinidad people are quite enthusiastic, and they believe it can be easily accomplished, and once we get foothold in America it will be a grand thing. Please make your decision quickly.

"Mrs. Rusk is ready to start. Please let us know how she will communicate with you from Switzerland. She proceeds from London with information. We have \$8000 at our disposal, but if we get \$10,000 more by the middle of next month, it will be needed, and will be useful, as we are creating permanent centers and there is demand for money from various sources.

"We hope you are well. Best wishes to all. Our address is 364 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New York. Cable Bharati, New York."

Postmark 25th October, 1916.

"Recent information from India is that our groundwork all over India of our plan in connection with Germany is thriving. Lahiri, Mukherjee, Sanya, Kritekar have done good work. Lahiri sent Mana Ben Roy, known as Martin and Narendra Bhattacharji, P. C. Chakravarti, to arrange the delivery and distribution of arms. They came to Java and the German Consul at Batavia directed them to see Thomas Helfferich. He gave them help and promised that he would give two ships with arms as soon as he would hear they had been arranged for it, and for arrangements 25,000 guilders for Roy, known as Martin, and later 20,000 through Eastern Bank to Harry Son, a Bengalese firm, 14,000 Shanghai Bank to Sramajibi Samabai, 50,000 Shanghai Bank to Harry Son confiscated in transmission, a Chinese friend Helfferich with 100,000 arrested and confiscated at Singapore. At Shanghai \$40,000 was given to Rash Behari Bose, who is now in Japan known as Thakur, of which \$10,000 has been seized with Shanji Mukerjee at Sangapur and \$40,000 given to Wedhe at Manila to charter steamer Henry. Henry could not secure any arms and was caught near Celebes. Gupta got \$28,000 and is getting \$100 monthly and Gadar \$32,000 and monthly uncertain. Taken as a whole, the sum is big and the result shown above is poor. It should be our cardinal principle to solidify our relations with Germany, for if we do not get aid (?) from the Governors of Southern China I do not see anything can be accomplished during this winter. The attitude of China is vacillation; our relations New York, Washington, are friendly appreciated, and respectful, though they were annoyed with Gupta's behavior at the Golden Gate and Shanghai, disrespectful and unpleasant.

"In Bengal to receive arms every-

thing was well organized. There were motor boats and steam launches in Sudeban. After the seizure of the Maverick the Government interned in Java A. Salem, a leader of Singapur. 'Duty of Japan toward Asia in Her Self-Interest' is widely commented. T. Fisher Unwin of London has brought out 'Some American Opinions on the Indian Empire.' We have got one from Wolf and one 'America on British Rule in India' nonentity. B. Brieshan sends to dear and good Chattopadhyaya her best regards and wishes. We need \$15,000 for expenditure."

Postmark 2d November, 1916.

"In connection with the capture of Maverick, the firm has been confiscated and men arrested Hari and Sons, Calcutta, Hari Kumar Chakravarti, Makhan Lal Chakra, Sham Sunder Bose, Bhola Nath Chatto, and others. Sramajibi Samabai, Ltd., Calcutta, Amarendra Chaitto, Pramath Mukherjee, Ram Mojudmer, Makham Sen and others. Sonus Lime and Stone Company, Ltd., Bilaspur, Calcutta. S. N. Murjee, M. Roy and others. Standard Cycle Works, Balasore, S. Bose, N. Kar, M. Chakravarti and others. Some landholders in Mayurbhanj Estate, Jatindra Nath Mukherjee, Chitraypriya Roy Choderi, Momoranjan Sen Gupta, M. Das Gupta, M. N. Chakravarti, Hira Lal Roy of Khulna, Satendra Mitra of Noakhali, Hemendra Acharya, Mysensing, Rajah of Narajole interned. Abinash was first interned at Bharanaga, but was in touch with our work, then at Sandip, now imprisoned in K. Mukerjee, advocate Siam and 20 more. Tarak-nath Nikhil, Debi-Berata, Charu Roy, Khog Das are interned. Jadugopal Mukerjee, Kartie Dutt, Indra Nandi, Suron Bose, Masama Dassuri, Sardar Hira Sing, Salwatkar are still free and all are working with heart and soul."

"We have sent nearly \$12,000, of which \$5000 to Baroda State Bank through Pagar, whose cousin is the Director there, and the rest to the Punjab Industrial Bank and to Bengal indirectly through Guarantee Trust and Specie Bank and Thomas Cook. What is necessary is to arrange to send at once 1000 pistols and necessary bullets, and even with them they assert they can almost paralyze the Administration. It will be a pity if we cannot provide that through Chinese border, as it is hard, as it is mountainous and wild and English missionaries are very suspicious and we have not succeeded to smuggle through more than 200 pistols and nearly 3000 shot during last six months through the Pacific. It will be hard now to accomplish also that, unless we can secure direct or indirect high aid Chinese or Japanese. The feasible plan is to urge to send through the Persian Gulf in submarine, Premier of Khelat Dynasty to take it and with good supplies ready for open revolt. For Japan mission none of your friends have yet come.

Premier aggressive, opportunist and sympathetic. Advise them to come direct to 364 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, as after Das Gupta's coming undue publicity has been caused and parasites are growing. Have heard nothing about West Indies decision. Details follow.

"Need \$15,000 for current expenditures. Best wishes to all."

December 31, 1916.

"We have circulated nearly 750,000 copies of nine pamphlets and \$9,000 are with us for future use. Postponed immigration law restricting Hindoos to enter in at the British instigation known as the Bennet bill. Sent home 58 men from West Indies, four from America and \$16,000. Sent 2 to England, 2 to Japan, 4 to China and 3 to West India. Smuggled into India 2000 pistols and 10,000 bullets and West Indies has been organized. Gadar has come into our hand and permanent basis of work has been established, and if I get by January \$15,000 to \$20,000 at my disposal everything would be arranged in such a way as a permanent national center and work in future could go on under all conditions."

## Missourian Is Accused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

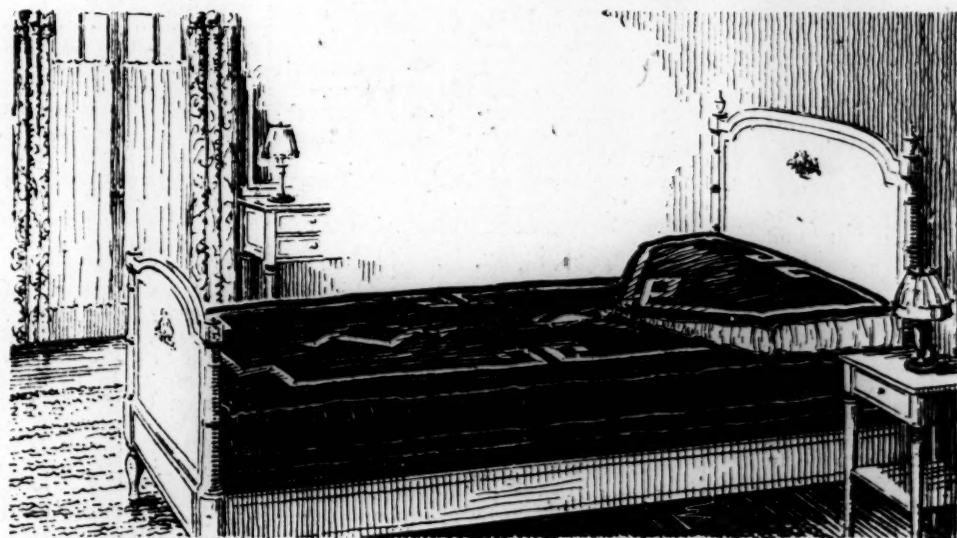
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Henry C. Koenig, president of the Missouri Pressed Brick and Improvement Company, on Friday was held under \$25,000 bond for the Federal Grand Jury after a preliminary hearing on charges of disloyalty. Witnesses testified Koenig told Red Cross solicitors he would not contribute to the organization because it was made up of grafters. He also is charged with saying Germany is right in the war.

COAL ECONOMY PLAN  
OF LEHIGH RAILROAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has been stated here by officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad that the coal burned in the company's engines is to be reduced nearly 35 per cent by a plan that, it is said, will not only save the railroad about one-third of what it is now spending for coal but also will thereby release that much coal for other purposes and at the same time dispose of an accumulation of material in the anthracite regions which heretofore has been regarded as waste.

The new plan provides for the crushing of bituminous coal with anthracite silt, using two parts of the soft coal to one of silt. Silt or slush, as it is also called, is the dust which has passed through a mesh where the openings are no larger than three thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter. It has been regarded heretofore as a useless by-product of the anthracite industry.

Save and Spend Wisely—Thrift or Luxury  
in Excess May Become a National Weakness.



PAINE BEDDING now captures another strategic point, allying beauty of color and design with the far-famed qualities of luxurious comfort, absolute cleanliness and long wear.

Paine Hair Mattresses and Upholstered Springs are more than fine materials and expert workmanship, they are those things plus genius and honor.

Paine Hair Mattresses, \$22.50 upward  
Upholstered Springs, \$17.50

The sketch suggests a mattress and pillow in black and gold, to be seen in Paine's Shops, together with many other advanced designs.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

Free Installation  
of Gas Lamps

On December 1, 1917, we offered to furnish and instal for each one of our customers one C. E-Z Welsbach burner.

This offer will be discontinued on January 15, 1918, and all applications must be received by that date. No free lamps will be furnished without application, which may be made in writing or in person at any of our offices.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

Telephone Branch 7000

24 West Street



## JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—During the first half of the Nineteenth Century there were many Irish poets, though few of them, except James Clarence Mangan (1803-1849), could claim the authentic inspiration of the muse of poetry. Some of these minor writers were able to write one or two fine pieces, and then their inspiration came to an end. It is this due to the fact that these men became poets, thanks to the time in which they lived and when nationalism proved to be potent in politics? At the front there are men singing today who never gave forth a note in times of peace. Is it due to the fact that some men have enough imagination for one poem which exhausts all their effort? Wolfe is only remembered for his "Burial of Sir John Moore," though he wrote much else. Dr. J. K. Ingram is also only remembered for "Who fears to speak of '87?", though he also wrote much else. To come to prose, it is certain that J. H. Stothowe never wrote another novel as fine as "John Ingelman," just as Mrs. H. B. Stowe never again reached the level of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Thanks to the labors of Miss L. I. Guiney, the American poetess, and Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, there is a growing cult of Mangan. In his life and work he resembled Ernest Dowson. A close parallel can be drawn between him and Thomas Moore. Both possessed a vein of whimsicality, both wrote Irish national lyrics of marked beauty, and both wrote Oriental poems of striking quality. The home life of the two was as far apart as the poles, for the youth and manhood of Mangan were as unhappy as well could be. Life to him was not worth living. "You shall tramp the earth," he maintained, "in vain for a more pitiable object than a man of genius with nothing to back it." This was a precise description of his own plight. His childhood was so tragic that if he or his family circle saw his father, "we would run into a mousehole to shun him." At the age of 15 he had to support his parents, and this he did chiefly for his mother's sake.

His whimsicality received little encouragement from his circumstances, but it is evident in "A Fast Keeper." My friend, Tom Bentley, borrowed from me lately.

A score of yellow shiners. Subsequently I met the cove, and dunned him rather gently; immediately he stood extremely stately. And swore "on honour," that he "wondered greatly." We parted coolly. Well (exclaimed I mentally) I calculate this isn't acting straightly; you're what slangvangers call a scamp, Tom Bentley. In youth, I thought his impudence prodigious. And so I told Jack Spratt a few days after; But Jack burst into such a fit of laughter, "Fact is" (said he), "poor Tom has turned religious." I stared, and asked him what it was he meant. "Why, don't you see," quoth Jack, "he keeps the Lent."

Some day an historian will coordinate the national movements of Europe during the decade preceding the revolution of 1848, and some day he will bring out the relations of Ireland in general, and Mangan in particular, to that amazing growth of nationalism. Mangan translated relics of Erse poetry, though his knowledge of the language was exceedingly slight. His noble "Lament for the Princess of Tyrone and Tyrconnel" and his one great poem, "My Dark Rosaleen," are both translations, translations which excel the originals by Mangan's depth of feeling. "My Dark Rosaleen" is based on an Irish ode by a minstrel of the O'Donnell clan, who is contemporary with Shakespeare. Miss Guiney's study carefully provides us with a liberal translation, and contrasts with it the successive versions of Mangan. The poet had put it forth, like so much of his work, in an unfinished state, and he returned to this theme as if he were conscious it was his highest effort, laboring at it till it became his masterpiece.

Mangan felt the influence of German and English literature to such a degree that Miss Guiney emphasizes the fact that "his genius is happier on Saxon than on Celtic ground." His German translations reach a high standard of excellence, and his appreciation of Tieck is acute. Like Moore, he was attracted by the luxuriant verse of the East, whose call he could not resist. Fine as is "My Dark Rosaleen," opinion varies as to whether it is not surpassed by his finest poem in the Oriental section, "The Karamanian Exile." In it his daring imagination finds scope and he skillfully employs a swinging rhythm, an able use of the proper name, combined with his favorite device of repetition. Before the year 1840 he had been trying the plan of "the refrain," and these refrains occur repeatedly in his translations. Edgar Allan Poe usually receives the credit of the refrain from his well-known employment of it in the "Raven." Poe, however, expressly states that this was the first time he tried it, and the "Raven" was not published till 1845. The honor of being first in the poetic field must, then, be accorded to Mangan by a clear five years. "The Karamanian Exile" proved so potent as to inspire the author of "Maryland, My Maryland" to write that famous lyric.

**LIBERTY BELTS FOR OFFICERS**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States officials serving in the expeditionary forces in France will wear the Liberty belt, which is of the same general type as that commonly known as the Sam Browne belt.

**V. M. C. A. CONVENTION**  
The forty-fifth state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island

will be held in Ford Hall, Boston, Jan. 9. The opening session at 10 o'clock will be presided over by George E. Briggs of Lexington. At 3:15 an open forum will be conducted by C. K. Calhoun, international secretary for city work, taking up present-day problems affecting the work of the association and remedial measures. The convention dinner will be held at 5:30. DeWitt G. Wilcox will be the toastmaster and the address of the evening will be given by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadmann, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Between four and five hundred business men from all parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will attend this biennial gathering and it promises to be one of the most important events in the association year.

## SUNDAY SHOWS FOR RELIEF FUNDS FAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Efforts to hold Sunday entertainments in Malden for the benefit of war relief funds will accomplish nothing as long as I am vested with the power of granting the permits for such affairs, was a statement made by Mayor Charles M. Blodgett yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, which ends an attempt by Judge Charles M. Bruce of Malden to hold such entertainments in a local theater on Sundays.

"Over \$3000 a month is now being distributed among dependent families of Malden men in the service," Mayor Blodgett continued, "and at present the situation is so thoroughly being cared for that there is not even a call or reason for holding any Sunday entertainments to raise funds for such an object. Unfairness of causing a comparative few to contribute through such an agency, whether on Sundays or week days, is another reason why the plan is objected to by the Mayor. He believes that a plan of taxation, whether federal, state or municipal, should be placed into effect that every citizen might do his own individual share and let that suffice."

## LECTURES AT THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

Daily lectures are to be given at the Children's Museum in Olmsted Park next week as a contribution to the educational need caused by the closing of schools. Five subjects have been selected: "Winter Birds and How They Enjoy the Cold"; "Everyday Life in Japan"; "Tracks in the Snow"; "How to Know Trees Without Their Leaves"; "Old Indian Days in Massachusetts." Each talk will be illustrated in some way, by objects, stereopticon or chalk drawings. The lectures will begin at 3 o'clock, and if there is sufficient demand, a morning lecture will be given also. All the energies of the museum will be devoted to making the museum as attractive and helpful as possible to the children during the period of the closed schools. During the vacation there has been a daily attendance of from 200 to 300.

## NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

**Sunday**  
Fred P. Haggard, "The New Spirit in Russia," Ford Hall, 7:30 p. m.  
Louis L. Mangan, "Jewish Ethics versus Modern German Ethics," Temple Ohabei Shalom, 7:30 p. m.  
Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, "Woman Suffrage and Democracy," Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline, 8 p. m.  
Rabbi Harry Levi, "Religion in War Time," Harvard Congregational Church, Dorchester, 7:30 p. m.  
David I. Walsh, "Humanitarianism versus Commercialized Government," Memorial Hall, Melrose, 4 p. m.  
Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, "Women in the Great War," Unitarian Hall, Somerville, 4 p. m.

**Monday**  
Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, "The Wonderland of America," Brightelmstone Club, Allston, 2:30 p. m.  
**Wednesday**  
M. Karpovitch, "The Constitutional Development of Russia until 1917," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.  
**Saturday**  
Mr. I. B. Stoughton Holborn, "Art and Citizenship," Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.  
Edward I. Farrington, "The Arnold Arboretum," Massachusetts Horticultural Hall, 2 p. m.

## MALDEN INAUGURAL EXERCISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Malden, Mass.—Despite a recommendation from the local fuel committee that the inaugural exercises of the newly elected city officers be held next Monday in the council chamber at City Hall rather than in the high school hall, the exercises will be held in the high school according to public announcement made yesterday by the committee in charge of the exercises. Mayor Blodgett, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said he believed it to be much more economical to the city to hold the exercises in the high school. Benches would have to be taken to the City Hall and then but 200 persons could be accommodated. At the high school one boiler is now in operation, and by means of special apparatus installed this year the hall can be heated by the single boiler without additional expense. There 800 persons can be accommodated.

## BOSTON FISH BUREAU

Officers will be elected and other business transacted at the annual meeting of the Boston Fish Bureau, to be held at the Boston City Club Friday evening, Jan. 11. It was announced today. Representatives of the leading fish interests of this city are to be present. Entertainment is to be provided following the business meeting.

## MUSIC

### Music in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Guomar Novacek, the young Brazilian pianist whose brilliant descent upon New York was one of the memorable happenings of two seasons ago, made her first appearance here at last week's concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. At the outset it may be recorded that she was immediately accepted—on performance, not reputation. The approval which both audiences manifested at the conclusion of the first movement of the fourth Beethoven concerto was more than substantiated by all her work. Leopold Stokowski had given the concerto an admirable setting and provided also an unusually satisfying concert, in making it the central item of a program which opened with the seventh Schubert symphony and concluded with Weber's "Euryanthe" overture. There was a scheme of things in this musical event and the emphasis was nicely and artistically placed upon the soloist and her work.

After hearing this pianist one is always impressed more than ever with the fact that the supreme achievements of musical interpretation are the result of the sweet concord of natural gifts more than any amount of mere intelligence or capacity for hard and efficient labor. Miss Novacek is a born pianist. Her finely formed hand and powerful, free arm movements are the outer symbols of a mind attuned to extraordinary sympathy with the pianistic language. It is her native tongue. It is inconceivable that she labored long to reach her present finely original and effective management of the Beethoven concerto. When a mere girl plays Beethoven as she does, it is manifestly instinctive.

The seventh Schubert symphony, traditionally reckoned the greatest of this composer's works in the larger forms, was probably partly responsible for the enormous popularity of this program. Without question this symphony is one of the most eloquent expressions of the melodic phases of the great song writer's genius. And the question inevitably follows—what was Schubert if not a writer of melodies? Very frankly Schubert evidently set about writing a symphony which should be all melody. The result shows that he has achieved little else. It can hardly be called a developed organism. Though a great work, it has little of the architectural quality which is the ripest joy of a symphony.

The Choral Society of Philadelphia gave its twenty-first annual production of "The Messiah" at the Academy of Music with Elsa Lyons Cook, soprano; Mabel Addison, contralto; Arthur Hackett, tenor, and Henri Scott, bass, as the soloists. On this occasion, unfortunately, this annual presentation was immensely enjoyed by a few, and neglected by many. Through the inroads of the draft the male section of the chorus was somewhat crippled this year. For a half dozen years the work of the chorus has not been notably efficient. But the solo parts were all admirably done and special credit is deserved by Mr. Scott for his manifest effort to inject into his portion of the score a little of the dramatic intensity which is its very life. Henry Gordon Thunder conducted.

On Wednesday, Jan. 2, the Philadelphia Orchestra, through the courtesy of its management, journeyed to Camp Dix near Wrightstown, N. J., and gave a concert for the men in training. More than 3000 soldiers in the making crowded into the Y. M. C. A. auditorium to hear the concert and manifested the utmost enthusiasm over the Tchaikovsky program presented by Leopold Stokowski. The numbers given were the "Pathétique" symphony, the "Nut Cracker" suite, and the "1812" overture. Further concerts are to be given at the camp in the near future, it is understood, and the orchestra is also to give two concerts in this city for the benefit of other war charities.

## Boston Symphony Orchestra

Playing the orchestral fragments from Ravel's ballet "Daphnis et Chloé" immediately after the Ropartz symphony No. 4 in C major, the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its eleventh pair of concerts offered a remarkable opportunity for comparison of the work of two modern Frenchmen. Each received the same amount of attention from the conscientious players, each had the same careful reading. Yet here appeared two distinct sorts of mentality, two separate musical talents, each representative of a different type of the human species. Seldom

do two composers fall into a classification so easily.

In music, as in all lines of human endeavor, one generally accepted there must be continual striving for progress. The genius of today is the academic of tomorrow. The innovator of yesterday is the dry-as-dust of today. So the composer, following the bent of his kind, must continually seek and find new ideas and new forms to express them in. Such seekers are both Ropartz and Ravel, but where Ropartz is still a seeker, and perhaps always will be, Ravel has found. The very fact that Ropartz in his symphony has laid himself open to the charge of having been influenced palpably by his teacher, César Franck, proves he is not the originator he fain would be. Ravel, on the contrary, brings forward new ideas clothed in new forms, colors and rhythms, and at once stamps himself as one of the musical geniuses of our time.

For contrast in the first part of the program, harking back a long way over the musical course of the years, stood the "Concerto Grosso" in D minor, Op. 6, No. 10 by Handel, arranged by Seiffert. The conductor took his seat at the piano and led the small orchestra of strings in this, spreading a feast of polyphonic nutriment such as we are seldom regaled with these days. That this was a welcome novelty was shown by the hearty applause. Schumann's overture to "Genoveva" Op. 81 opened the program.

## Boston Music Notes

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, makes his first appearance in Boston at Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon, with André Benoit playing his accompaniment. He will present the Handel sonata in D major, the Wieniawski concerto in D minor, the Bach chaconne and short selections.

The players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra leave the city on Sunday evening to give concerts in cities of the monthly tour. They are to resume their schedule in Philadelphia, which was interrupted last month, appearing there on Monday night, and they are to meet their engagements as usual on Thursday, Friday and Saturday in Brooklyn and New York.

The orchestra is to give its second choral concert in Symphony Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 22, with the Townsend chorus, presenting the Mahler second symphony. The soloist will be Mme. Merle Alcock, contralto.

On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, Miss Rosalie Miller, soprano, will sing in Jordan Hall, with Carl Lamson as her accompanist. Her program:

"Ah mio core," Handel; "Deh più a me mon v'ascondete," Bononcini; "All'acquistolo di gloria," Scarlatti; "Au pays on se fait la guerre," Duparc; "Guitares et mandolines," Saint-Saëns; "A San Lorenzo," Laparra; "La belle au bois dormant," "Carnaval," Fauriol; "La Siciliana," and "Montanina," Sinigaglia; "The Swan," Symonovici; "The Death of a Little Bird," and "Arion," Rachmaninoff; "Woeful Heart with Grief Oppressed," Dowland; "Rondelet," Griffes; "At Night," Greene; "Song of the Blackbird," Quilter.

Mme. Louise Homer, contralto, and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, appear in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 13. The contralto will present the opening aria of Handel's "Serse," Perti's "Bell'occhio," a lullaby by Corner, a Yiddish melody arranged by Schindler, Homer's "Sheep and Lambs," "Cuddle Doon" and "Thy Voice is Heard," Parker's "Red Cross Hymn," songs by Gretcheninoff, Dels and Carpenter and other pieces. The pianist will play Schumann's G minor sonata, Chopin's fantastic impromptu, mazurkas in A flat and F and preludes in B flat minor, and Debussy's "Clair de lune" and "L'isle joyeuse."

The Flonzaley Quartet, Messrs. Botti, Pochon, Bally and d'Archembeau, give their second concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 24, presenting the following works:

Beethoven, quartet in E flat major, op. 74; Mason, intermezzo; Schumann, quartet in A major, op. 41, No. 3.

Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, and Salvatore Stefano, harpist, are announced to appear in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 27.

Following is the program:  
Ballade, Longo; "The Fountain," Zabel; Sig. de Stefano; "O Serpina Pensante" from "La Serva Padrona," Pergolesi; "Je suis attaché des Rubans," Dourlens; "Come, Beloved," Handel; "Hé! for a Fiddler," Ott; Frère, Charpentier; Papillon, Chausson; Crepuscule, Massenet; "Spring Song," Rubenstein; "Memories," "Arion," Rachmaninoff; Mme. Gluck; "Arabesque," Debussy; Bourée, Bach; Etude de Concert, Dix; Sig. de Stefano.

## AMUSEMENTS

## AMUSEMENTS

LEE KUGEL Presents

**Emma Dunn**  
in  
**"Old Lady 31"**

She Unlocks  
The Door of  
Your Heart  
to  
Love and Laughter

A PLAY BY  
RACHEL CROTHERS

Jan. 7, Hamilton, Ont., Can. Grand Opera House  
Jan. 8, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Grand Opera House

"Ell, Ell," Hebrew, arr. by Kurt Schindler; "The Three Cavaliers," Russian, arr. by Kurt Schindler; "Mother Dearest," Russian, arr. by Kurt Schindler; "Maiden's Song," Hungarian; "By an' By," Negro spiritual, arr. by Harry Burleigh; "I Want to be Ready," Negro spiritual, arr. by Harry Burleigh; Mme. Gluck.

Eugene Yeasey will give his annual violin recital in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 20, at 3:30. Mr. Yeasey, who is now a resident of this country, is giving only a limited number of concerts this season.

Elias Breeskin, violinist, appears in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19, presenting:

Larghetto, Handel; adagio and allegro, Lull; chaconne, Bach; sonata, "Devil's Trill," Tartini; scherzo, arie on G string, Reger; "Deep River," Taylor-Powell; caprice espagnol, Ketten-Loeffler; "Call of the Plains," Goldmark; caprice No. 24, Paganini-Kreisler; moto perpetuo, Novacek.

Herbert W. W. Downes announces an organ recital at St. Stephen's Church, Florence Street, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock.

The fourteenth organ recital at South Congregational Church (Dr. Hale's church), Exeter and Newbury streets, takes place Sunday noon at 12:15, when William E. Zeuch, the organist, will play the following program:

Grand chorus in E flat, Gullmatt; adagio and minuet, Bist; "Moonlight," Kinder; scherzo, Dethier; berceuse, Jannefelt; toccata, Dubois.

The second in a series of organ recitals will be given at St. Stephen's Church, Florence Street, Boston, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, by Herbert W. W. Downes, the organist of the church. Mr. Downes will be assisted by St. Stephen's Church choir. The program follows:

Sonata No. 1, Mendelssohn; "Cherubim Song," Gretcheninoff; the choir; grand chorale in march-form, Gullmatt; musette, Bossi; vision, Bibl; "Kyrle Eileon" from mass in G and "Gloria in Excelsis," Durand; the choir; Deux impressions, "Clair de lune," "Harmone du soir," Karg-Elert; toccata and scherzo, Callaerts.

Free tickets may be obtained by application to Mr. Downes, or by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Denison House on Tyler Street, or to St. Stephen's House, 2 Decatur Street.

Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist, gives his first recital of the season on next Saturday afternoon (Jan. 12) in Jordan Hall, assisted by Nicolai Schneer at the piano, playing the following program:

Sonata, Guillaume Lekeu; concerto in B minor, Saint-Saëns; chaconne, Berg; Gigue, Gounod; scherzando, Marick; havanais, Saint-Saëns; polonaise, Wieniawski.

At the next concert in connection with the Dorchester School Center on Friday evening, Jan. 11, at the high school in Codman Square, Heinrich Gebhard will render a program made up of compositions by Bach, Beethoven, Rachmaninoff, Debussy, Grandados, Gebhard and Liszt.

At a meeting of the Boston Music Publishers Association, the subject, "American Music and Standard of Criticism" was discussed, and the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, it appears to the members of this association that music by American composers is not being given proper prominence and support by the daily press of the country in its reviews, and Whereas, the time now seems opportune, from a patriotic standpoint, to support everything American that is good, particularly the products of American artists and musicians. Now, therefore, be it Resolved, that the attention of all interested be called to the situation with the end in view of fostering, promoting and giving prominence whenever possible to the works of American composers.

A concert will be given in Symphony Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Mme. Gabrielle

## AMUSEMENTS

## Dramatic Readings

COURSE OF SEVEN Upper Fenway Powers School Theater, 250 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
FIRST NUMBER OF COURSE  
**PHIDELAH RICE**  
"THE MAN OF THE HOUR"  
Monday Eve, Jan. 7, 8:15 o'clock.  
Course Tickets \$2.50. Single Tickets 50c.

## MAJESTIC THEATRE NEXT WEEK

COMMENCING MON., JAN. 7  
Popular Prices Will Be Retained  
JOHN CORT Presents  
**"Mother Carey's Chickens"**  
A COMEDY OF HOME  
By Kate Douglas Wiggin & Rachel Crothers, with Antoinette Walker as "Nancy Carey"  
Wed. Mats. 50-55 cts. Even. and Sat. Mats. \$1.00, 75, 50, 25 cts.  
NO SEAT HIGHER THAN \$1.00

## SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13, AT 3:30  
**LOUISE HOMER**  
Soprano  
Contralto  
**OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH**  
Pianist  
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.00, 50c.

## JORDAN HALL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 12, AT 3  
**JACQUES THIBAUD**  
The Great French Violinist  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall.

## JORDAN HALL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 9, AT 3  
**ROSALIE MILLER**  
Soprano  
Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall.

## JORDAN HALL

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 11, AT 3  
**DAI BUELL**  
Piano Recital  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall.

## CAMP SINGING AS AID TO EFFICIENCY

Member of Commission on Army Training Activities Tells of Its Importance in Cantonments

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The song leaders in the various camps are coming to realize that their most effective work lies in promoting company singing," said Lee F. Hammer, of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments, who has just returned to New York from a trip to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., and Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., where he has been observing particularly this phase of camp life.

"When one or two men in each company have been trained so that they can lead company singing," he added, "it means that, whether in barracks at the end of the day, in route marching or aboard transports the men will always have some one to lead their 'cheer up' and marching songs. The song leader is now picking out the men who can lead and giving them the necessary instruction. In this way, there are song leaders at hand whenever the need arises."

"As Colonel Cooper, chief of staff at Camp Dodge, said recently: 'A man gets tired of drill, and of doing the same things in barracks. We need company leaders to teach the men new songs; we need instructors who can show the men how to get up their own shows and entertainments. Everything that can be devised in the way of wholesome amusement toward breaking up monotony is of direct help in making better soldiers and in keeping the standards high.'"

"At Camp Grant the singing activities are recognized to be of such importance that they are carried on as part of the regular army program."

## BOSTON CORPORATION COUNSEL APPOINTED

Joseph F. O'Connell, former member of the United States House of Representatives, from Boston, was appointed corporation counsel for the city of Boston by Mayor Curley Friday evening. The salary in this position is \$9000. The appointment is subject to the decision of the Civil Service Commission. Mayor Curley also announced that Edward C. Scates, a paymaster in the treasury's office, is transferred and becomes a clerk at \$1000 a year. Thomas F. Brophy, assistant paymaster, is made a paymaster at \$2500 and Walter W. Foley is made assistant paymaster at \$1900.

## ALIENS MAY LOSE LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The council license committee has recommended for passage an ordinance directing that after the first of next May city licenses shall be denied aliens who have not yet declared their intention of becoming citizens. It is estimated that 6000 aliens would be affected.

## L. P. Hollander & Company

### JANUARY SALE of Ladies' Underwear

## NIGHTGOWNS

Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered

Formerly \$3.50 to \$9.50

NOW \$2.50 to \$7.50

## CHEMISES

Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered

In Both Plain and Envelope Styles

Formerly \$3.50 to \$7.50

NOW \$2.25 to \$5

## DRAWERS

Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered

Formerly \$3

NOW \$2

## TEA GOWNS, NEGLIGEEES and MATINEES

Odd Lot of Tea Gowns and Negligees

Formerly \$25 to \$65

NOW \$10, \$15 and \$25

Matinees and Bed Jackets in Crepe de Chine

Formerly \$10 to \$20

NOW \$5 to \$10

202-214 Boylston Street, Boston



## LIQUOR DEALERS AID BOTH PARTIES

Republican and Democratic City Committee of Springfield Each Receive Check for \$500 From the Local Saloon Keepers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The liquor dealers of Springfield helped to finance both the Republican and Democratic campaigns in the municipal elections held on Dec. 4, 1917, according to the statements of the party chairmen made to a representative of the Springfield Republican. In admitting that \$500 was received from such a source, Chairman Alfred C. Fairbanks of the Republican City Committee and Chairman Richard A. Hennessey of the Democratic City Committee, agreed in stating that the money was accepted with "no strings" attached. The Springfield Republican headed its story as follows:

"On Yes, We're Free Claim C. O. P. and Dems. Though Rum Pays Bills City Committee Chairmen have some remarkable theories about liquor alcoholism."

Mr. Fairbanks of the Republican organization made no attempt to justify the acceptance of the contribution of the liquor dealers, but Mr. Hennessey offered the explanation that the dealers realized that the political committees have the only organization for getting out the vote. He admitted, however, that the workers for the parties which have the support of the liquor interest would naturally work in favor of the saloons. The committee itself, said Mr. Hennessey, took no stand on the license question during the campaign.

Under the so-called corrupt practice provision of the Massachusetts election law, corporations and individuals making contributions to political campaigns must file returns of the amounts paid with the city clerk within 30 days after the election. The Springfield Liquor Dealers Association, while admitting that it sent \$500 to each of the two city committees, has not filed such a return, and Charles T. Shean, president of the association, declared that it would not be filed unless the organization were compelled to do so.

The no-license workers filed their return within the 30 days, and some of the leaders are urging E. A. Newell the city clerk, to demand a similar certificate from the Liquor Dealers Association.

Springfield politicians admitted today that the Liquor Dealers Association had been paying a greater part of the expenses of the Republican and Democratic city committees in the municipal campaign of the past 10 or 15 years. It was stated that in the state campaigns the contributions to the two city organizations were made by persons connected with the liquor interests and not by the dealers' association.

No-license leaders declare that if the present Massachusetts Legislature fails to approve the prohibition amendments to the Federal Constitution, with the result that prohibition is an issue in the state campaign next fall, the liquor dealers will be found making contributions to that party whose candidates are opposed to the amendment.

## FUNDS ASKED FOR WATER BETTERMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A tentative estimate calling for \$235,000 for immediate improvements in his department has been prepared by P. G. Kirchhoff, water superintendent, and submitted to the finance committee of the board of supervisors to be used in making up the 1918 budget of the city and county of Honolulu.

The largest single item required is \$150,000, which is estimated will be needed to install a filtration plant in Nuuanu Valley. This sum could be reduced by \$50,000 by carrying the artesian water to Nuuanu. The artesian supply is regarded as impracticable, however, as it would be limited to 3,000,000 gallons a day, whereas the amount expended for a filtration plant would cover equipment to supply an unlimited quantity for the large Nuuanu district.

## KANSAS EAGER FOR DRY RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas is ready to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States for national prohibition, and Kansas, it is barely possible, may force the calling of a special session of the Legislature to do this in order that the State may lead the way in the national prohibition movement as it has in state prohibition. Governor Arthur Capper is receiving dozens of letters and numerous telegrams urging him to call the Legislature together to ratify the amendment submitted by Congress.

It is pointed out that the present Legislature is strong anti-liquor. It passed the bone dry legislation, prohibiting anyone having liquor in his home for any purpose, with only half a dozen dissenting votes. It is feared by some that the liquor interests might make a campaign to elect a legislature next year which would not ratify the amendment.

## COAL FOR CANADA FROM UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—News was received yesterday from C. A. Magrath, the Dominion Fuel Controller, who has

been in Washington and New York for some days past, in connection with the fuel situation in Canada, to the effect that he has succeeded in arranging for a number of emergency shipments of coal to Canada from the United States. Mr. Magrath has been able to do this in spite, it is stated, of the pressure on the part of the consumer in the United States to limit the export of coal from that country. Canada is practically entirely dependent on the United States for coal in the present crisis.

There are now 19 separate schools which have been compelled to close their doors, owing to the shortage of coal, and their number will be increased next week, unless coal is brought into the city in considerably larger quantities than has been the case during the last 10 days.

Ten carloads of anthracite were received in the city yesterday morning, which proved but a drop in the bucket. The one bright spot in the situation is the fact that the weather is improving.

News was received in the city yesterday afternoon from the Mayor of Halifax and the chairman of the Halifax relief committee to the effect that the city had but four days' supply of coal on hand. Everything possible is being done to relieve the situation and the outlook is more promising.

## WOOL PLentiful REPORTS BUREAU

South America Alone Sends United States Six Times Quantity it Did Before War

Additional information on the plentiful supply of wool in this country is furnished by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which says that South America alone in 1917 sent to the United States six times the amount of wool that it did in the last year before the European war began.

In years just preceding the war, the average yearly imports of clothing wool from South America were about 25,000,000 pounds, and from Australasia 13,000,000 pounds. Beginning with 1914, the imports of wool from all sources greatly increased, the gain in wool imports from South America being unprecedented. In 1914, the imports of clothing wool from South America were 38,697,428 pounds, and in 1917 they were six times pre-war records, or 235,468,888 pounds. Most of this came to New England, the great wool center of the United States. The 1918 clip promises to equal if not exceed the 1917 record.

Uruguay's share in the South American production of wool has not heretofore been realized, according to the commerce bureau, which shows that Uruguay produces a high grade wool which was exported to the United States in 1913 to the extent of 2,588,669 pounds. This increased in 1917 to 36,183,660 pounds, of which 6,891,978 pounds were sent to this country during the four months from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1917. The United States took nearly three-quarters of the 1916-17 clip of Uruguayan wool, though in former years only about one-tenth to one-fourth of the total clip came to the United States.

England controls the exports of English and Australasian wool and in that country the prices have been held down to 55 per cent above pre-war figures by government control.

## PRESIDENT URGES ARMY PROMOTIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has urged the following army promotions in nominations to the Senate:

To be major-general in the regular army, Brig.-Gen. P. C. March, national army.

To be brigadier-general in the regular army, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Babby, ordnance department, national army.

To be major-general in the national army, W. C. Langitt, J. E. McMahon, Wm. G. Haan, all brigadier-generals in the national army.

To be brigadier-generals in the national army: Colonels J. B. McDonald, cavalry; Edward A. Miller, field artillery; D. C. Cabell, cavalry; Thomas H. Rees, corps of engineers; George W. Gatchell, coast artillery; P. D. Lochridge, cavalry; M. F. McClure, cavalry; Peter C. Harris, infantry; Munro E. McFarland, infantry; Wm. R. Sample, infantry; E. A. Helmick, infantry; John S. Winn, cavalry; R. L. Howe, cavalry; C. A. F. Flieger, engineers; Charles D. Rhodes, cavalry; William D. Harris, engineers; Charles Crawford, infantry; W. S. Graves, infantry; Frank D. Webster, infantry; J. D. Leitch, infantry; Robert Alexander, infantry; William C. Davis, coast artillery; Francis C. Marshall, cavalry, and Edgar Jadin, engineers.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

The January conference of the chairmen of units making up the Massachusetts division of the Council of National Defense, will be held at the State House on Monday, at 2:30 o'clock, in the lower auditorium, East Wing. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the division, has been spending the past week in Washington, and will bring to the conference the latest word from the capital relative to the work of the National Council of Defense. All women interested in patriotic work are invited to be present.

## ALIEN SUSPECT HELD

DAYTON, O.—Rolf Selding, registered as an enemy alien, confidential clerk at a local manufactory where munitions for the United States Government are the principal products, has been arrested by government officials under special orders received from Cincinnati, says The Dayton News.

## PASSES LIMITED AT CAMP DEVENS

Mass Meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium to Be Addressed by Congressman J. J. Rogers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Week-end passes were issued today according to the system followed last week, and only 8 per cent of the men were allowed to go home by train. An additional 7 per cent were given leave with the provision that they make the journey by some other mode of conveyance.

A mass meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium has been arranged for Sunday afternoon with Congressman John Jacob Rogers of Lowell as the principal speaker. He has just returned from the war zone, and will describe conditions existing in France.

Oil stoves and heaters of all descriptions have been barred from the cantonment, and yesterday all such stoves were ordered emptied and placed under lock and key, whether private or government property. Stoves owned by the Government were at once taken in charge by the quartermasters department.

It is stated that it was not known at division headquarters that oil stoves were still being used, although several have been placed in orderly rooms which were partitioned off from the barracks and which accordingly did not have the steam heating service.

Sentences for 69 men who were absent without leave during the holidays have been approved after court-martial trials, and the punishment ranges from a few days at hard labor or loss of a few days' pay to three months at hard labor and partial loss of detention of pay for a like period. The hard labor sentences will be worked out on the coal piles, with picks and shovels in the trenches, or at fatigue duty. Several non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks.

In a report issued by Col. E. K. Massee, it is shown that 16,467 officers and men of this division have secured insurance under the government plan, this aggregating \$121,000,000, or an average of \$7386. The Old Colony regiment leads with 1800 of its officers and men insured for \$15,214,000. Every man in the four hundred and first telegraph battalion has a policy, and in the machine gun battalions, the three hundred and second from Northeastern Massachusetts leads with policies averaging \$9960. The fifth battalion leads all other depot brigade battalions, with 83 per cent of its strength insured for \$3,087,500.

## Northeastern Quarters

Col. Howze Congratulated on Nomination for Brigadier-General

Telegrams of congratulation from army officers in various parts of the United States have been received by Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff at northeastern army headquarters, who was yesterday nominated by President Wilson for a brigadier-generalship.

Colonel Howze has been affiliated with northeastern headquarters since establishment in the spring. He is a native of Texas, and the first 20 years of his service were devoted to the cavalry. His longest detail was with the sixth cavalry. He also served under General Shafter during the Cuban campaign, and later went to Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands where he suppressed many native insurrections. For three years he was commandant of cadets at the West Point Military Academy. During his stay in Boston, Colonel Howze has officially represented Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., and Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., at many public gatherings. It is expected Colonel Howze will be assigned to overseas service under General Pershing with whom he formerly served in Mexico, and who has requested that Colonel Howze be assigned to his command as soon as his nomination is confirmed.

Brigadier-General Johnston, in commenting upon the nomination of Colonel Howze said: "He is an unusual combination of splendid abilities, and is not only a fine executive

officer, active in any campaign in which he may be placed, but he is a fine administrative officer as well, at all times thoroughly efficient. His work as chief of staff in the northeastern department has been thoroughly accomplished, and personally, I shall be sorry to have him leave my staff, although rejoicing at the deserved promotion he has achieved."

Lieut. William R. Deebie, aide on Brigadier-General Johnston's staff, has taken examinations for a captaincy in the engineering department of the army.

Two more officers have been detailed from Washington, D. C., to assist Col. Daniel J. Carr in the administration of the signal corps section. They are Lieut. William Fox, and Lieut. David T. Hargan, both of whom came from the signal corps reserve.

Colonel Carr is arranging for an exhibit of homing pigeons at the show to be held in the Mechanics' Building Jan. 15-19, and just such birds as are desired by the army will be shown, and information given concerning their care, how messages are attached to the birds, and how to prepare them for shipment overseas.

## Army Ordnance Department

Requirements for applicants for commissions in the United States Army Ordnance Department are to be stiffened considerably, according to Capt. Hollon C. Spaulding who is stationed at the Boston Chamber of Commerce to examine applicants for these positions. He said that applications had been numerous and blanks and stationery had given out.

## Training Ship Recruits

Officials of the United States Shipping Board's recruiting service, in the Boston customhouse, today called in 50 additional recruits to take the course of training aboard the Calvin Austin at East Boston to fit them for seamen's duty, and issued calls for 50 more to appear for examination tomorrow. Announcement also was made today that 15 men with previous sea experience had been sent to the navigation school at Technology to prepare to be officers, and 25 men to become marine engineers.

## Must Show Discharge Papers

According to information received at the Navy Recruiting Station, Americans who have already seen service as members of the armies of any allied nation, must show their discharge papers before they will be accepted for service by the United States. This ruling came from Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and unless men have their regular discharges, they will be treated as deserters.

There is considerable activity at the British-Canadian recruiting mission, and yesterday 18 men were signed for service. Sergt. H. E. Pheneey of Malden, who has served in the bombing squad of the Canadian army in France during the past two years, has become attached to the Boston station, and will conduct another drive for recruits for the British-Canadian army.

## MacLean Kilties' Auxiliary

A meeting of the MacLean Kilties Auxiliary will be held at the British-Canadian recruiting office, 44 Bromfield Street, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at which time means will be discussed for recruiting men for Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie's Canadian Kilties. Many of the men are from New England, and they are in need of various articles of clothing not provided by the English Government. Efforts will be made to devise some way to secure funds to provide these necessities.

## APPROPRIATION BILL SIGNED

Governor McCall on Friday signed the bill appropriating \$250,000 as a deficiency measure under the act of 1917, which provided \$10 a month for Massachusetts men enlisted in the service of the country, and within 10 minutes after the warrant, already made out by the State Auditor, had been approved by the Executive Council, the money was made available for this purpose. The appropriation of \$1,500,000 made in 1917 is exhausted.

## SOCIALIST MAYOR RENOUNCES PARTY

Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee Says Loyalists Cannot Indorse St. Louis Platform—Action May Disrupt Disloyal Element

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A Socialist public official cannot stand on the platform of his party and remain loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States. This is the admission made by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist, one of the most eminent lawyers in his party, in a statement defining his position on the war. In renouncing the St. Louis platform he defies Victor Berger, editor of the Milwaukee Leader, and the controlling force in socialism in Wisconsin. The Mayor's action is interpreted as meaning another big split in socialism and dissipation of all chance that socialism will be a real factor in the Wisconsin elections. Milwaukee newspapers refer to his statement as the most startling and important ever uttered by a Socialist in Wisconsin.

The Mayor's definition of his position was an outgrowth of the recent state senatorial election in the eighth district, in which the Socialist candidate was defeated. The Mayor made a speech in his favor, and at the time was asked if he stood by the St. Louis platform. He dodged the issue. The next day Mr. Berger's organ came out with a notice that any Socialist who did not stand on that platform should get out of the party. It was the same whip of bossism that has been cracked over the head of each Socialist who has dared to dissent from the pro-German, anti-war stand of the Socialist leadership.

Mayor Hoan explains that when war came he found it impossible to fulfill his oath to the Constitution and meet the requests of the Government if he stood on the Socialist platform. He says he put the matter up to the Socialist central committee, offering to resign the mayoralty, but the central committee told him to continue as Mayor and ignore the platform.

The Mayor has a large following among Socialists, and it is believed a fight is on between him and Mr. Berger, with a possible renunciation of the Socialist platform, so far as the organization here is concerned, as the issue. His action, in any case, will greatly weaken the anti-war Socialists and render it less probable that a Socialist-La Follette combination can carry the State.

## Documents Seized

Benefit Society of Hartford Called for Pledge Against Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Representatives of the United States Department of Justice, headed by Charles S. Allen, a special agent, seized documents and correspondence of the local headquarters of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Friday night. This action followed an investigation started by George DeWitt, a New Britain lawyer, after he had received suspicious information while filling out a questionnaire for a draft eligible.

Mr. DeWitt says that when he asked the man if there was any reason why he should not serve in the United

States Army, the answer was: "I would violate a pledge given to the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society when I joined two years ago." Mr. Allen corroborates this and says that further investigation of this society revealed the fact that one question asked all prospective members of the society is:

"Will you pledge yourself not to join the regular army or navy of the United States?"

Officers of the Bridgeport branch include August Meusch, recording secretary, Max Schultz, financial secretary, and Frederick Geinitz, treasurer.

## SMALL CATTLE HERDS FAST DISAPPEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—That the day of the owner of a small herd of cattle is passing, as a result of the high cost of feeding, is the opinion expressed by Thomas Redmond, secretary of the Utah State Live Stock Commission.

Mr. Redmond said that there was a time when a man could own seven or eight cows and succeed in making a living. He asserted that the high price of foodstuffs for the cattle was crowding the small owner to the wall and, consequently, the raising of live stock was fast becoming an industry restricted to "big" men.

## WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Extension of the work of the war service committee of the Women's City Club has been made possible by the acceptance of three large rooms at 32 Beacon Street. The work which is now carried on in the clubhouse will be moved to the new quarters shortly. Dr. F. T. Haggard will address club members in Pilgrim Hall on Monday afternoon on "The New Spirit in Russia." Dr. Haggard worked under the Y. M. C. A. among the prison camps of Russia, a position which enabled him to observe closely the organized efforts of the masses before the final outbreak. S. K. Ratcliffe, English lecturer and journalist, who has been named by the Committee on Public Information of Washington, D. C., as one of three English speakers whose lecture engagements in the United States constitute the most important service they can render to the allied cause, in giving the people an idea of the place the United States must assume in the war, will address the club at Ford Hall on Jan. 14. He will speak on "Recent English Political Events and Their Relation to Present American Issues."

## COMMISSION FOR NURSES

Governor McCall has proposed to Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames, commander of the Massachusetts State Guard, that the 100 or more nurses to be connected with the war emergency hospital being organized at Commonwealth Armory be commissioned in the state guard with the rank and pay of second lieutenant. The military council will consider the plan next Friday and the Governor says he will confer such commissions upon approval of the council. Nurses thus commissioned would receive the pay of a commissioned second lieutenant, namely, \$3.89 a day. The Governor states that England and Canada have similarly commissioned their nurses.

## SUPERVISION OF LIGHT CONTRACTS

Massachusetts Commission Seeks Legislation to Require Companies to Get Approval on Agreements Between Them

Legislation requiring that all contracts for the purchase and sale of gas and electricity between companies having common ownership be approved by the Massachusetts State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, in the interest of the consumers, is recommended in the annual report of the board just filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The board also asks, as a coal conservation measure, authority to shut down unnecessary power plants and gas works, and to compel companies to exchange energy and to require certain concerns to connect their mains and lines.

Referring to contracts, the board says: "The tendency to concentrate the production of gas and especially electricity into large, well-located generating plants, has made many companies distributors merely and not producers. . . . Where the companies involved are independently owned, self-interest may well be relied upon to obtain proper terms. Where, however, the selling and purchasing companies have a common ownership, this element is wanting and serious injustice may result, not only to the consumers but also to one or the other of the companies who are parties to such transaction."

Steps to conserve the water power within the State, as a fuel-saving device, are recommended. The board states that two hydro-electric plants on the Connecticut and Deerfield rivers saved 450,000 tons of coal during the past year. Further development of the Deerfield River, it is estimated, would represent a fuel saving of 150,000 tons. Impounding of spring freshets on the Connecticut and equalization of stream flow throughout the year might increase the output 15 per cent, and save 58,000 tons of coal.

Supervision of issues of coupon notes, similar to that given the board, by the Anti-Stock-Watering Law, over issues of stocks and bonds of gas and electric companies, is asked. It is also recommended that the board be given authority to approve all street lighting contracts for periods of more than one year, this recommendation resulting from the costly arbitration proceedings between the city of Boston and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

Repeal of the candlepower gas standard is sought, and a law to prevent municipal lighting plants from selling to private customers, as well as to the city or town, at less than cost, is recommended. Civil service is recommended for managers of all municipal lighting plants.

## POTATO PRICES FIXED IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Higher prices for potatoes than those now prevailing will not be permitted in Canada. The Food Controller, today, sent a letter to this effect to all wholesalers and dealers of potatoes, stating that any attempt to increase prices will be dealt with promptly.

# C. F. Hovey Company

Summer, Chauncy and Avon Streets  
Boston, Mass.

Tel. Beach 3460      Mail Orders Filled

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## FINE TABLE LINENS

### ALL-LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS

200 cloths, 68x68.....\$3.00	75 cloths, 68x87.....\$3.50	20 cloths, 72x90.....\$8.25
100 cloths, 72x72.....\$4.75	40 cloths, 72x90.....\$4.75	10 cloths, 72x90.....\$9.25
25 cloths, 72x72 heavy \$7.00	100 cloths, 72x90.....\$5.50	20 cloths, 72x90.....\$10.25

Cloths, 72 by 72, without napkins to match; A few extra-fine, high lustre cloths are marked some were originally \$12.00.....\$9.00 at the wholesale price.....\$14.00

A few tablecloths of extra heavy Irish damask, Special values in cloths measuring 72 by 108, 72x90; special.....\$7.00 81 by 81 and 90 by 90.

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### ALL-LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS

22x22—Per doz.....\$4.00, \$5.00 and \$9.00	24x24—Per doz.....\$5.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00	23x23Per doz.....\$7.00
20x20—Per doz.....\$7.00		25x25—Per doz.....\$10.00

A special assortment of napkins, 26 inches square, of which the price per dozen has been \$20.00, will be closed out at, per dozen, \$15.00

About 3000 yards of all-linen bleached damask, which we purchased when prices were considerably lower than now. Per yard,

\$1.00	\$1.25
68 ins. wide	69 ins. wide

Hemstitched damask tea cloths, 36 ins. square, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$5.25 and \$5.75; at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$3.75, 34 inches square, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.50, \$4.00 and \$4.25; size 45 inches square, \$6.75 and \$7.25.

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## TOWELS—SPECIAL

HEMMED HUCKABACK TOWELS (per dozen), 18x30, \$3.00; 18x38, \$4.50; 24x40, \$6.00 (hemstitched); 24x40, \$6.60 (part linen); 20x40, \$7.50	KITCHEN TOWELS (per dozen); all-linen dish, \$3.36 (28c each); union crash dish, \$2.40 (20c each); union crash roller, \$8.28 (69c each); all linen roller, \$9.60 (80c each)	TURKISH BATH TOWELS: Hovey special hemmed, 25x38, each 25c (\$3.00 per dozen); 25x45, with colored border, 75c (\$9.00 per dozen); hemstitched, 27x60, 75c (\$9.48 per dozen)
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Now Is a Good Time to ask yourself these questions

How many dollars slipped away from me last year? How many dollars will slip away this month—and next month?

If you put a dollar or more in this bank every week, by this time next year you will have a substantial Savings Account. START TODAY.

The National City Bank OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Monroe Sts. (Ground Floor) DAVID R. FORGAN President NATIONAL BANK PROTECTION FOR YOUR SAVINGS



John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, who is to be one of the advisory and executive council cooperating with Mr. McAdoo as Director-General of the Railways of the United States, was organizer and administrator, from 1899 to 1904, of the Seaboard Air Line, one of the leading railroad systems of the South. He was brought into the official family of the President and his advisers on financial affairs in 1913, when he was made an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and as such he naturally was utilized as an adviser on all problems arising from the relation of transportation lines to the national Government. In this capacity he served as Interstate Commerce Commission for a time. In January, 1914, he was made Comptroller of the Currency, and at once began to use his authority in a positive way that brought down on him the enmity of banks that had been practicing usury, and the dislike of corporations and high financiers who had had pull with

## DR. SAROLEA SPEAKS ON PEACE THEORIES

Socialism in recent days had not seen a force making for peace, and pacifism had only tended to disarm the allies in the presence of criminal aggression. Alsace-Lorraine had become, not only in the eyes of France, but in the eyes of the world, a moral symbol of victory. If Alsace-Lorraine did not return to France it would be a sign that victory had not been theirs. Problems of foreign policy would be secondary in importance to problems of internal policy at the peace conference. They could achieve their war aims if they could democratize Austria-Hungary. If democratic government could be securely established in the different despotic empires. Militarism was only a vague name for a reaction. When they had crushed the enemy they would receive a truce of God, but it would only give them a truce, not a long truce. After the settlement would come their opportunity and hope. Then it would be for them to build up that lasting peace of which they had not even yet built the foundations. Instead of being war-makers, or peace-talkers or peace-mongers as in the past, every one would have to become peace-builders.

**MAHOGANY SALES UNRESTRICTED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—With reference  
to the Board of Trade Order of Aug.  
14, 1917, relating to stocks of mahog-  
any and American walnut, the Con-  
troller of Timber Supplies announces  
that, following on the notification  
which appeared on Sept. 7, the restric-  
tion on sales of all kinds of mahogany  
is withdrawn until further notice.

From 1861 the stamps were printed in the colony, first by Best of Hobart, then by John Davies, and at a later date a number of the 6d. value was printed by Birchall (Davies' foreman). There is a very scarce error of the 6d. stamp with watermark "2." Apparently a sheet or two were printed on the paper intended for the 2d. stamps. The existing specimens are all perforated and are of the series perforated by Harris, gauging 12.

A new design was introduced in 1870, and as it was introduced at about the same year as the 1861 design, it is familiar to all collectors. Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were the engravers and


The stamps were printed in the colony on paper watermarked with single-lined numerals. There are three types of watermark—a large "2" and a smaller "4" and "10." The latter is found on the penny value, and it may be mentioned here that the supply of paper was borrowed from New South Wales. The paper on which the next printing appeared was watermarked "FAS." The 1d., 2d. and 10d. of the first series are known imperforate,

**STATE FARM AT ROMA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau  
**BRISBANE, Q.**—Experiments are  
being carried on at the Roma State  
Farm in connection with the develop-  
ment of the most suitable wheat for  
the district. The results so far  
achieved and the thorough character  
of the investigation have been com-  
mended by Mr. Scriven, Under-Sec-  
retary for Agriculture and Stock.

**T**HERE is no better time to open your savings account than now. Merchants Loan and Savings Bank of Chicago, established for more than 100 years, now comes your account, where you can be sure your money is ever ready to extend even further service to its savings depos-

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Clearance of all odd pieces  
merchandise in  
**PHONE EDGEWATER 3031**

### Reading the Newspapers

**CHICAGO NEWS**—Those persons who are contemptuously of "newspaper talk" as something inexact and unreliable are seldom newspaper readers. Nor are those persons newspaper readers who habitually listen to and repeat the sort of baneful gossip that just now is being so persistently circulated to the disparagement of the American Government and its allies in the war for democracy. Newspapers—not news organs—do not gossip. Their standing and success are in exact ratio to their adherence to the facts and their ability to tell all the facts. Policy, if nothing higher, dictates exhaustive inquiry by them into sources of news and a rigid truthfulness in the presentation of news. People who read newspapers and do not merely buy them to skim the headlines, people who steer as carefully as possible in the editorial pages are seldom or never caught napping by whispered slanders and poisoned innuendos such as recently have been going the rounds, to the injury of America, its allies and the charitable, and other agencies, of war work. Do not merely buy newspapers—read them. It will repay you.

**ABERDEEN, Scotland**—The annual delegate conference of the Scottish Small Holders Organization was held recently in Aberdeen, under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Fisher, Greenock. In his introductory remarks the chairman referred to claims for compensation for depreciation of the potential selling values of properties that had been made in certain instances by proprietors whose land had been taken by the Board of Agriculture for small holdings, and maintained that the potential values were to be paid if it would adversely affect the development of the small-holding movement.

Sir Robert Wright, chairman of the Scottish Board of Agriculture, who addressed the meeting, laid considerable emphasis on the lack of cooperation that had until recent years hampered the work of farmers in Scotland. He attributed the slow growth of co-operation to ignorance of the advantages

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all shops.  
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Col. Cunningham, former president of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, speaking on small holdings and afforestation, pointed out that the two things were intimately connected. Small holdings and afforestation, he said, made a very useful combination. He would like to see a section of land in the vicinity of small holdings properly planned for afforestation, and the small holders and crofters engaged in carrying out the work. He considered the 'small holders' organization should impress upon the Government the necessity of supporting small holders with supplementary industries. In Scotland he considered forestry to be specially suitable for the purpose. He thought the Government should create a forestry department, in the charge of responsible men, to carry out a national policy of afforestation.

**BRISBANE, Q.—**In Queensland, as in Victoria, the farmers are finding strength in combination and are looking forward to the state elections to show their power. This was made clear at the annual meeting of the Queensland Farmers Union. Mr. J. H. Cecil Roberts, the president of the Union, said that there were now four straight-out farmers' candidates on the Darling Downs, and the Farmers Union would not be afraid to stand up for its representatives. The primary producers should become an organized force politically, as well as in other respects. The Queensland Labor Government had put upon the farmers a tax which was really confiscatory act, and they also had a super tax on properties over £2500. Thus, within two years, they were being asked to pay extra taxation to the extent of nearly 200 per cent.

**THE Rose**  
31 State

*Natural  
Muskrat Coat*

*As illustrated.*

**\$68.00**  
Everything else reduced from  
our regular prices.

These garments were not bought especially for this sale, they are garments reduced in price from our regular stock.

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An inspection will convince you this  
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The incomparable and large assortment of merchandise that we stock together with fairness, service and polite attention has made us the Leading Hardware House in Chicago.

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MADISON—221 W. Madison Street  
UNION—537 W. Jackson Blvd.  
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5 Wilson Ave. } STORES } Chicago | 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Child Labor Committee has protested to Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania against regulations, recently adopted by the Board of Education of that State, which violate both the national and state child labor laws, according to the committee. The committee urges the Governor to rescind the obnoxious regulations.

These regulations relate to the issuance of employment certificates to so-called mentally defective, sub-normal and sub-standard children. Under the existing state law no child under 14 may be employed in any gainful occupation, and a child between 14 and 16 may not be employed unless he has completed the sixth grade.

The new regulations make it possible for the Bureau of Vocational Education to issue certificates to retarded children who are below six years, or who have not completed the sixth grade. The committee says the regulations attempt to make valid an otherwise invalid employment certificate, although no such discretionary power is given to the bureau.

The situation is deemed one of national importance because Pennsylvania has the largest number of wage-earning children under 16 in commerce and industry of any State in the Union, and because until now it has had one of the best child labor laws.

"Whatever Pennsylvania does," says the letter to the Governor, "is watched with interest by employers and educators throughout the country. Any lowering of standards there is likely to be followed by similar action in other states."

to deliver 525,000 tons of wooden ships and 400,000 tons of steel ships in 1918 for the United States Shipping Board, the combined tonnage being almost one-sixth of the shipbuilding program of the board for the coming year.

the yielding unlimited quantities. Now the attention of the State Mines Department has been directed toward this natural wealth, and it is hoped that the foundation of a new industry will be firmly laid.

#### STATE FARM AT ROMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

**BRISBANE, Q.**—Experiments are being carried on at the Roma State Farm in connection with the development of the most suitable wheat for the district. The results so far achieved and the thorough character of the investigation have been commended by Mr. Scriven, Under-Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.

marks the chairman referred to claims for compensation for depreciation of the potential selling values of properties that had been made in certain instances by proprietors whose land had been taken by the Board of Agriculture for small holdings, and maintained that if such potential values were to be paid it would adversely affect the development of the small-holding movement.

Sir Robert Wright, chairman of the Scottish Board of Agriculture, who addressed the meeting, laid considerable emphasis on the lack of cooperation that had until recent years hampered the work of farmers in Scotland. He attributed the slow growth of cooperation to ignorance of the advantages

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An inspection will convince you this is the right place to buy.

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## ARGUMENTS FOR GERMANY IN BOOKS

Among the Hundreds of Publications on the War at Boston Library Are Many Written to State the Pro-German Cause

Among the many hundred books at the Boston Public Library, on the European war, a number stand out prominently as having been written and published to state moderately, rather than violently, the pro-German cause. With the exception of a few works now withdrawn from circulation, these books openly defend the cause of Germany in making war.

Most of the books of this nature of course were published within the first two years of the war, when the United States entered the war, hardly anything openly favoring the German cause has been printed in English, and published matter professedly in favor of peace has been carefully examined by the library authorities before being made accessible to readers.

"Germany and England," by Friedrich von Bernhardi, General of Cavalry, is a defense of the writer's views that were expressed in his much-quoted "Germany and the Next War." The book was published in 1915. General von Bernhardi asserts that his famous phrase "Weltmacht oder Niedergang" should be translated "World Power or Downfall," rather than "World Dominion or Downfall," as applied to Germany's future. He assails England bitterly and devotes much space to the book of Prof. J. A. Cramb, "Germany and England," which, he says, besides being "utterly untrustworthy" was "written around the purpose of finding an argument for general obligatory military service in England." Treitschke, the author says, "never dreamed any dream of German world-dominion," and "German militarism constituted no menace to America."

"Understanding Germany," by Max Eastman, is a collection of the author's essays published in magazines, many of them in The Masses, of which he was editor until the extinguishment of that publication by denial of its admission to the mails recently. The book was published in New York, in 1916. Mr. Eastman defends the Germans for sinking the Lusitania, and in the matter of Belgian atrocities, but he blames the Germans for their "assertive national egoism" and condemns all nationalism, which, according to Mr. Eastman, is "the most banal of stupid human idol-worship," and he says that "the fact that liberty is more or less at stake is adventitious. One has to be historical to see it." But he writes also: "I earnestly desire to see the Kaiser fall of victory, and especially of victory over France."

Five pamphlets issued by the Germanistic Society of Chicago, Louis Guenzel, secretary, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, contain arguments for the German cause put forward in the first year of the war by such American scholars as Prof. Ferdinand Schevill, Prof. John W. Burgess, Prof. Alexander R. Hohlfield and Prof. Kuno Francke.

## LORD ROBERT CECIL ON THE BLOCKADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NORWICH, England.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, was the speaker at a meeting at Norwich organized by the War Aims Committee. Where Germany was concerned, he said, the idea that existed in that country was that there was no law, morality, or religion to stop them from committing any crime, however hideous, provided that it was thought to be in the interests of Germany. It was this that they had to fight, and there could be no safety for them until Germany was finally beaten. Some people believed that the German people had a desire for peace. One test of the truth of this was whether they were willing to restore Belgium and to indemnify her for the outrages that had been made upon her. On that matter the Germans had been challenged to answer as the test of the sincerity of their desire for peace, but no reply had come from the German Government. No one, therefore, could doubt that the spirit of the German Government was still the same as it had been when they rushed Europe into the war. Unless it was changed they would be criminals if they thought that any lasting peace could be made with a power of that kind.

Recently, a German statesman had made a speech in which he said that the Germans were victorious on every field, but a proper survey of the situation proved, Lord Robert believed, precisely the opposite conclusion. Whenever they looked they might at any rate say that the Germans did not occupy one square inch of British territory. The course of events in Russia had been a great misfortune. They could only hope that the great people who inhabited Russia would once more show that the trust that they had unshakingly placed in them had not been misplaced. What had happened in Italy was a much less serious matter. Though the injury to them had not been small, the advantage to their enemies had not been great, and they need not consider that the events in Italy had altered the general issue of the war in any serious degree for the worse.

Turning to the question of the blockade, Lord Robert said that he knew it had its critics, but he ventured to say with a sense of responsibility that there had been no achievement of the kind in the whole history of the world equal to the blockade that they had established. The most serious aspect of all was

the question of tonnage. He did not with imminent starvation, nor did he believe that the tonnage situation was satisfactory. He believed that it might be said that if the history of the submarine warfare went on on the lines on which it appeared to be traveling, they might with confidence look forward to being able to overcome all serious dangers, but they would not do so without some considerable hardships, and they should not even do that, unless they were prepared to exert themselves to the very utmost to diminish waste. If they made the sacrifices and strove their utmost, then he did not doubt that victory would be theirs.

## HIGHER RAILWAY RATES OPPOSED

Canadian Government Policy Meets With Protests From Manitoba and Other Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The recent judgment of the Canadian Railway Commission to increase passenger and freight rates on Canadian roads 15 per cent, has roused considerable opposition in Western Canada.

The Prime Minister of Manitoba has given out a statement from which it would appear that the right of the commission to rule as it has, is to be contested. A petition is to be presented to the governor-in-council, and it may be that the matter will be taken to the supreme court on the legal points involved. The Premier of Manitoba complains that an agreement between the Government of his Province and the Canadian Northern Railway is being overridden by the railway commissioners. By this agreement, it was presumed that the Province was to be protected for a long time to come, in the matter of freight rates. The Province had pledged its credit to support the railway company in its undertakings, and now, it is complained, the Dominion Railway Commission says, in effect, that it can override the agreement and ignore the rights of the Province. To interfere with the agreement constitutes, it is affirmed, an invasion of provincial rights.

Concluding his statement the Premier spoke in favor of Canada following the example of Great Britain and the United States by taking over the country's railways during the war. Protests have also come from the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and from the United Farmers of Alberta. The latter points out that if the rates are put into effect immediately, it will mean very serious loss to companies who have bought grain at country elevators on a basis of fixed prices, calculated on the old rate charges. Farmers will also suffer who have been unable to ship their grain owing to the inability of being able to obtain cars for shipment.

The Government is urged not to put the new rates into force until the grain stock purchased under the old rates can be moved.

## Railway War Board's Decisions

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian Railway War Board has made several far-reaching decisions affecting traffic conditions in Canada. The board ordered one of the best known traffic experts in Canada to leave at once for the Niagara frontier to supervise and expedite the movement of coal and other traffic, so that the freight each day will be divided among all the Canadian railways, irrespective of how the cars may have been routed. This was to make certain that the full capacity of the Canadian roads is used.

Under another order all the railway ferries plying between Detroit and Windsor will be pooled to cut down fuel consumption. The authority of the Government of Canada will be asked to back up the Canadian railways, represented by the Canadian Railway War Board, in their effort to get back from the United States the 22,000 freight cars now overdue from the American roads. While the efforts of the board have been successful in increasing the daily returns of Canadian freight cars, the number held in the United States continues to increase.

The cooperation of the Government also will be sought in regard to the fuel situation as it affects the railways. The Railway War Board addressed the Dominion Fuel Controller, C. A. Magrath, requesting that the American mines be required, through the United States Fuel Administration, to furnish a better quality of coal to Canada. Not only have the prices on coal for Canadian railways risen enormously, but the number of heat units per ton has dropped. The coal bill of the Canadian railways, which was \$15,137,504 in 1916, was more than doubled in 1917.

## "FLORIDA TRIPS"

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## CANADA'S SCHEME FOR SHIPBUILDING

Ships Are to Be Built, Owned and Probably Wholly Operated by Government Both During and After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Further particulars of Canada's great shipbuilding project have been made public by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, who showed them to be even more radical than was evidenced by the plan published in yesterday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor. Briefly stated, the chief features are as follows: The ships will be built and owned by the Government. They will be operated partly, at least, and perhaps wholly, by the Government, although, in special cases, they may be chartered to responsible parties. After the war they will be owned and operated by the Government in cooperation with government-owned railways. In a word, the policy inaugurated is a policy of government ownership of ocean transports.

Ships now under construction for the British Government will be completed. Contracts for these vessels were let by the Imperial Munitions Board, and most of them will be completed early in the summer. After that, Canada will take charge of all construction.

The Government's contemplated program will involve an expenditure of from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000.

There will be an equitable distribution of labor between the various plants so as to insure the maximum of efficiency and speed in output of ships.

No new shipyards will be constructed for the present, but all existing yards will be utilized to their fullest capacity. Ships will be built at Vickers, Montreal; George Davies, Lewis; Polson Iron Works, Toronto; Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Collingwood; at New Glasgow, and in the yards of the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Charles Duguid, naval architect of the Government Service, who has a wide experience in the shipyards in Belfast, and on the Clyde, will be the technical officer in charge of the work. Steel rolling plants—heretofore exclusively confined to the United States—will be erected at Sydney, New Glasgow, Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie.

The maximum capacity per year now calculated on is 300,000 tons. Considering the country's population, this is regarded as favorably comparing with the United States, whose shipping output is placed at a million a year.

The shipbuilding program now being initiated promises to be a big factor in national enterprise. From the practical point of view, it is designed to help to supply the world-wide deficiency in ocean tonnage, while the annual expenditure of such a large amount will furnish labor to thousands of skilled artisans. The fact that it is all to be done as a state undertaking emphasizes the unusual character of the departure which constitutes one of the earliest announcements of the Government.

## MALAY STATES CONTRIBUTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The High Commissioner for the Malay States reports that by a resolution moved on Nov. 13 by the Sultan of Selangor, the Federal Council unanimously resolved to contribute a further sum of £500,000 this year from the revenue of the Federated Malay States to the British Government toward war expenditure.

The contribution of the Federated Malay States for the year 1917 is thus brought up to £1,000,000 sterling. By a further resolution passed unanimously on Nov. 17 the Federal Council resolved to make a similar contribution of £750,000 for 1918.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies in telegraphing to the High Commissioner the warm thanks of the British Government has stated that the war contribution of the Federated Malay States have been most gratifying not only as material assistance, but also as affording striking evidence of their devotion to the cause for which the Empire is fighting.

## STATE WORKERS' STANDARDIZATION

Executive Council Committee Would Have Uniform Days and Vacation Periods

Uniform vacation periods of 14 working days for departmental employees of the State and standardization of their office hours are among recommendations in the report filed with the Massachusetts Legislature by the special committee of the executive council which has been investigating the subject of standardization of salaries of state and county employees. The committee finds that the actual working time of these employees averages only 38 hours weekly.

The salary readjustments recommended by the committee would increase the cost to the commonwealth an aggregate of \$106,807 a year, and make the total expenditure for salaries \$1,354,995. The recommendations have been unanimously adopted by the council.

No change in the salaries of justices of the Supreme and Superior courts is contemplated, but it is recommended that those of judges, registers and assistant registers of probate be classified, and that the salary of probate judges sitting by designation or by request be increased from \$15 to \$25 per day.

It is recommended that salaries of clerks of courts should be established with regard to the number of entries and number of weeks of trial, rather than "upon an unsupported basis of population." Standardization of salaries of assistant clerks is proposed, outside of the Suffolk Court. The committee proposes to reimburse county treasurers on the basis of average receipts, and finds no justification of the increased compensation granted certain deputy sheriffs by the 1917 Legislature, and recommends that they be paid \$8.25 per day, plus mileage. Sharp criticism is voiced concerning sheriffs who report for duty at the opening of court, thereby claiming their fee, and then attending to private business for the remainder of the day.

## GREAT LAKES GETS TRAINING STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—Word was received here on Friday that estimates of upward of \$500,000 for a school of aviation mechanics for the navy at the United States naval training station at Great Lakes, had been approved. This authorization will establish ultimately a school for 2000 men.

Preliminary plans had been made and the school already started with approximately 1000 men enrolled. Instruction is being given in a large drill hall, 500 feet long and 100 feet wide, which has been fitted up for use. In the spring additional machine shops will be built. It is planned also to have a navy flying school here next summer.

## WATER POWER IN MAINE IS STUDIED

Survey of Possibilities Results in Statement That Public-Owned Plants Would Bring \$60,000,000 Into the State Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—About \$60,000,000 would be brought into the state treasury annually by state-owned water plants for generating electricity according to N. B. Tracy of Auburn, who has made an extensive study of the possibilities of white coal in Maine.

"Let us concede the possible horse power of Maine to be 2,000,000, and suppose it to be state owned," says Mr. Tracy. "This power can be carried by the use of 100 under-shot wheels in thousands of our rapids and, utilizing the powers of the tides along the coast, this amount, I believe, can be doubled. But take the 2,000,000 horse power, and when all occupied and let on lease for only one-half its cost to create steam power, say \$30 per horse power per annum, would bring into the state treasury an annual income of \$60,000,000. Of this sum take \$10,000,000 to take care of riparian and flowage rights and building new dams as needed yearly, then take \$15,000,000 to pay the expenses of all the towns, cities, counties and State. Now what does this mean to the people? It means doing away with all taxes, except taxes on franchises, once for all, settling the tax problem.

"We will take \$15,000,000 more annually and put it into good, permanent roads until every road in the State is a beautiful boulevard. Then there would be left \$20,000,000 to be divided annually to every man, woman and child who are citizens of the State, giving each person \$26.95 as an annual income. When you can show manufacturing capital that it can come here and get so cheap horse-power and not have to pay a cent of taxes, do you suppose it will go somewhere else where it will have to pay a high rate for power and higher taxes? All this great power will be needed to light and warm your houses, do your cooking, operate your machinery in the mill and on the farm, make the motive power to operate the network of electric roads all over the State and the present steam roads as well.

"We also have in the State 205,990,367,000 cubic feet of storage water which can be increased by developing our water powers, by building such dams that will hold all the water possible, to the large amount of 465,220,338,000 cubic feet, more than doubling the storage capacity, also making a greater surface area, with more evaporation and a greater precipitation in rain on the soil, making the land more productive by irrigation. This is one of the possibilities of the great water powers of Maine."

Clarence W. Dutton of Bingham

## PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Dagg, Inc., patent attorneys:

Electric Circuit Controller—Anderson, John M., Boston, Mass.  
Holding Device for Sole-Clamping Means—Brittain, George E., Boston, Mass.  
Sheet Metal Walls for Buildings—Brooke, Harold, Weymouth, Mass.  
Strip Serving Apparatus—Brownson, Earl L., Allston, Mass.  
Pneumatic Player Action—Carnahan, Frank, South Boston, Mass.  
Whip Construction—Clark, Charles H., Westfield, Mass.  
Machine for Inserting Fastenings—Crosby, John W., Medford, Mass.  
Balling Machine—Curry, Malcolm, Holyoke, Mass.  
Expandable Bracket—Ellis, Fred S., Attleboro, Mass.  
Belt Replacing Device—Fay, Augustine P., Roxbury, Mass.  
Wall Construction and Ribbed Channel Brick Therefor—Fluke, Jonathan, P. B., Newton, Mass.  
Rock Drill—Gilman, George H., Claremont, N. H.  
Wheel Guard—Heald, James N., Worcester, Mass.  
Gas Meter—Himman, Charles W., Winchester, Mass.  
Woven Carrier—Jennings, Victor H., Worcester, Mass.  
Lug Strap Supporter for Looms—Lahue, Moses M., Lowell, Mass.  
Telephone Repeating Instrument—Lanning, Charles D., Boston, Mass.  
Stone Working Machine—Mercer, Henry H., Claremont, N. H.  
Anchoring Device for Table Tennis Nets and the Like—Ordway, Frank L., Salem, Mass.  
Lath—Rivett, Edward, Newton, Mass.  
Roller Bearing—Sharpneck, Eliel L., Winthrop, Mass.  
Sole Pressing Machine—Stewart, William C., Swampscott, Mass.  
Slide Rule—Stillman, Frederick O., Melrose, Mass.  
Feeler Mechanism for Looms—Stimpson, Edward S., Hopedale, Mass.  
Flying Machine—Sydney, Minatojo, Charlestown, Mass.  
Sewing Machine—Topham, Laurence E., Swampscott, Mass.  
Retaining Clip for Fountain Pen—Van Valkenburg, Levi D., Holyoke, Mass.  
Bottle Cap—Walden, Frederick E., Worcester, Mass.  
Egg Beater—Wetherbee, Mary C., West Newton, Mass.

## FULL EQUALITY OF RACES DEMANDED

Speaker at Negro Conference Asks That Those Who Fight Willingly May Vote Freely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a speech before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this city, Moorfield Storey, president, asked whether America could make the Negro "welcome to the bullet and deny him the ballot."

The Negro was taxed, said Mr. Storey, and now he had been called to fight for his country.

"In the future," asked Mr. Storey, "will it be possible, under the unwritten law, or such laws as the 'grandfather clause,' to impose upon the Negro the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and deny to him its privileges?"

"Today, black and white alike are drafted," he said, "black and white alike hold commissions, and the attempt to keep the Negro in menial positions has failed completely. We owe much to Secretary Baker's manly stand against segregation among citizens who are glad to risk their lives for their country."

Mr. Storey said he had never thought that Negroes and whites should serve indiscriminately in the same companies. The man who was fighting wished to be sure that the men at his side and behind him were his true comrades, who sympathized with him and believed in him without reserve. There should be Negro and white regiments, just as there were Scotch and Irish regiments.

Mr. Storey said that America must rank as among the uncivilized nations of the world "until lynching is recognized as a crime, not only against the victim, but against the State, a treason which shakes the very foundations of free government."

## CHINESE ON WAY TO CUBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Twelve additional trainloads of Chinese, under bond, have passed through New Orleans on their way to Cuba recently, according to J. K. Ridgely, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville lines south of Birmingham.

## Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

## Dress goods remnants

50,000 yards of ultra-modish fabrics in 93d half yearly clearing

—an event of exceptional interest this year in view of quadrupled national requirements and the resultant shortage and costliness of wool products. Closing out an immense collection—six busy selling months' accumulation of select materials in desirable lengths—together with extensive purchases of prominent manufacturers' small lots and discontinued numbers secured for less than loom cost—all in this famous semi-annual sale

at one-third to one-half less than regular prices on such qualities.

Dress goods remnants at 1.48 yard

Dress goods remnants at 1.68 yard

Dress goods remnants at 1.88 yard

Dress goods remnants at 1.58 yard

Dress goods remnants at 1.78 yard

Dress goods remnants at 1.98 yard

Included in the various clearance groups of desirable materials in colors and black are such wanted fabrics as

French serges, granite cloths, poplins, gabardines, satin broadcloths, storm serges,

novelty mixtures, plain fancies, novelty stripes, tricotines, fancy armures, novelty coatings,

fancy basket weaves, tailor suitings, hairline stripes, wool and silk poplins, clay serges, shadow stripes.

The widths range from 42 to 54 inches, the lengths from 2 to 6 yards. In the assortments are high grade materials appropriate for skirts, dresses, coats and entire suits.

Subway—remnants at 1.48, 1.58 and 1.68, and novelty plaids at 48c and 58c

Hundreds of women, experienced in Mandel value-giving, will recognize in this clearing the season's best opportunity to anticipate dress goods needs for many months to come.

Second floor.



## Homes of Beauty

On everything from shoe buttons to railway coaches the great manufacturing establishments of our country have used Murphy Varnishes for more than fifty years.

Your painter will tell you that he has used these goods on his finest jobs. Very likely your piano, automobile or phonograph has been finished with

## Murphy Varnish

"the varnish that lasts longest"

It beautifies your home and office, imparts lustre to your floors, to wood and metal trim. It does not crack, become slippery nor glare. It is easily cleanable and it lasts.

If your paint or hardware store doesn't happen to have our goods in stock, please write us and we will see that you are supplied.

## Murphy Varnish Company

Franklin Murphy, Jr., President

Newark

Chicago

Douglas Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate

ANA



## REMAKING JEWRY AFTER THE WAR

At a Meeting of Intercollegiate Menorah Association Question Is Discussed From Standpoint of Jews in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a luncheon-symposium of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association at Columbia University, recently, the question of Jewish reconstruction after the war was discussed. Among the speakers were Dr. H. M. Kallman of the University of Wisconsin; John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society, and Isadore Herschfeld, a lawyer who spent seven months in Russia in 1915-1916.

"Jewish reconstruction," said Mr. Herschfeld, "must not be confined to Europe and to Palestine; Jewry must be reconstructed in the United States also."

"I have seen many cities and towns in Russia entirely destroyed. There are 35 cities in Poland and Lithuania in which there is not one building standing."

"This work, therefore, must be of reconstruction, not of replacement. When I say work of reconstruction I mean rebuilding a town on a modern basis; in place of the old dilapidated schools, for example, there must be erected schools with every modern convenience. The streets must be straightened and the most modern paving laid. This policy must be followed with regard to every piece of reconstruction."

"A plan which could be easily adopted by the 3,000,000 Jews of this country is for the Jews in large cities to adopt the demolished cities and add them, by giving civic buildings and doing other reconstruction work."

"With the 3,000,000 Jews in this country it would be a very easy matter to follow this system. For instance, the Warschauer Jews could devote their efforts to the reconstruction of Warsaw, and so on, the Jews coming from different sections of Europe donating to their mother sections whatever they were able to give."

The Jewish immigrant has long been given great attention on the part of immigration officials, said Mr. Carr in discussing the reconstruction of Jews in the United States. Moreover, in many instances, he pointed out, Americanization societies, in attempting to teach the immigrant American ideals and the English language, have gone about the matter in an ignorant way. Mr. Carr said that to Americanize the Jew, or any other immigrant, a practical plan must be adopted.

Dr. Kallman defined the theory of reconstruction as not old but new, forced on mankind now by the war. He said the theories of democracy and nationalities have engaged the United States in this struggle. These theories are not so new as they are extensive. The following four events Dr. Kallman said mean a new direction in the affairs of Europe: the revolution in Russia, the establishment of the Labor Party in Great Britain, the enfranchisement of women and the taking over by the federal authorities of the railroads in the United States.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF IRISH BANKERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. T. R. Lanphier, Secretary of the Bank of Ireland, and a vice-president of the Institute of Bankers in Ireland, presided at the annual general meeting of Irish bankers held at 93 Stephen's Green. In his opening address Mr. Lanphier alluded to the continuance of the war to which, he said, there could be only one end. To bankers especially, an enduring peace would open again those activities which enriched people and led to prosperity. The normal ways of the world were ways of peace, and mankind's lent was naturally to destroy, but rather to build up prosperous and contented homes; so that it was up to every one, even in the midst of war, to try and think how best to restore commerce and industry as soon as the war should be over; and this could best be done by each individual so equipping him or herself by knowledge and skill that their services should be of the utmost value to the awakened State. The war had taught them that they had fallen behind in practical scientific knowledge and in trained capacity for organization, and they should see to it that the advent of peace did not find them equally lacking in the knowledge, organization, and efficiency necessary for the conduct of their industries, their commerce, and especially their finance.

The report, after dealing with the main events in the course of the war during the year, went on to touch on the vast borrowings necessary for its conduct. Turning to Ireland it was noted that the growth of tillage and the high prices for all agricultural produce had greatly enriched the farming classes. This was reflected in the Irish bank reports, the figures of which showed large increases. But against these increases there had to be set the continuance of the war, the submarine campaign, the depreciation of currency, and the extravagance of the highly paid wage earners, all of which had caused an unprecedented rise in prices. Mr. Lanphier alluded to the entry of two great English corporations into the world of Irish banking.

Finally, he said that the attention of the council had been drawn to the very large number of ladies who had entered the service of Irish banks. Although the engagement of the majority of these was of a temporary nature, their efficiency in the dis-

charge of their duties, and the promotion of several to responsible positions, made it probable that a large proportion would be retained, and that the lady clerk would be a permanent feature in the banking life of the future. Several of them had joined the institute and had sat for the examination with credit. The council, with these facts before it, considered it a duty to give ladies every encouragement to join the institute, and with this end in view provision had been made for them in the premises in Stephen's Green. The lounge had been furnished as a ladies' sitting-room and reserved for their use, and a lady superintendent had replaced the former caretaker.

## SIR ARTHUR YAPP URGES FOOD ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, England.—Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, speaking recently at Cambridge, said that they had now reached a most difficult stage of the war, and unless the nation woke up in time and threw its whole strength into the struggle there would be the possibility of defeat. If they were to be victors there must be, as far as possible, equality of sacrifice as between the soldier at the front and the civilian at home, and as between the rich and the poor. He made the appeal not to one class, but to every section of the community. In every rank there were those who went on living just as if no war were taking place. His appeal was not to those who were under-fed already, but to those who, without impairing their efficiency, might very well eat or drink a little less. The one thing that had hindered his campaign for food economy more than anything else had been the appearance of luxury in certain quarters. He had seen something of what was going on at some of the places in the West End of London. He also felt that attention should be given to some of the great hydros, both in London and the provinces, and perhaps just as much attention was needed for the country inns, where very often the scale of voluntary rationing was unheeded. From personal observation, he had satisfied himself that it was possible in the places to which he had referred to get more than one's fair share, not merely of luxury foods, but of the foods of the people, such as eggs and fish. Another thing that he had noticed was that the high prices charged for potatoes, of which there was a large surplus, made it difficult for people to use them instead of bread, which was made very largely from imported wheat. Those who had urged him to insist on interfering with the Lord Mayor's banquet were now attacking his remarks upon the hotels in West London.

He did not for a moment forget the difficulties with which managers had to contend in regard to rent and staff, but the thing that he feared more than anything else was not merely the amount of food that was consumed, but the moral effect that was produced. On the one hand, there was a long queue of people waiting to get sufficient necessary food, and on the other the show of extra extravagance. That kind of thing was a hindrance to the economy campaign and meant prolonging the war. He had confidence that the navy would overcome the U-boat menace, but in the meantime the menace was a very serious one. They had had a bad week: 14 vessels over and seven vessels under 1600 tons had been sunk by submarines. If these ships carried wheat, 37,800 tons of wheat would have been lost, or sufficient to keep Cambridge in bread rations for six years and eight months. It was necessary to produce all they could. He believed that it had been the small holder and the amateur gardener who had saved the situation this year, and he appealed to them to dig deeper and dig more and grow more potatoes.

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## POST-WAR WORK FOR YOUNG OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, raises an important question in an article in the quarterly report in which he discusses the prospects of employment for young officers after the war. "One of the gravest problems of tomorrow," he says, "is that of the young and virile officer who by his merit and courage has risen from the ranks. To natural capacity has been added that training which enables men to accept responsibility and assume command. Unless wise arrangements are made, thousands of those holding commissioned rank will, at the end of the war, find themselves at the factory gates, touching their hats for a job."

Mr. Appleton points out that unless the services of these men are utilized by the State they may be used against it, and he considers that there will be a real national danger if the men are neglected or given just cause for discontent. Mr. Appleton, however, does not merely utter a warning, he also points out certain untapped sources of employment which would afford opportunities to men experienced in engineering and accustomed to a life out of doors, and which, he thinks, the Government could open up with fair prospects of ultimate profit to the nation. Afforestation and a national drainage system, he considers, would offer opportunities for young men and at the same time increase the wealth and food-producing capacity of the country. A national scheme of deep and coordinated drainage, he maintains, ought to be discussed everywhere, for he believes it promises the greatest and the most immediate return for any effort made. A comprehensive survey and scheme of national drainage, Mr. Appleton points out, would not only occupy some of the best military engineers for a long period, but it would require labor of every type to carry out the necessary operations.

## VOTERS MAY GET WISCONSIN ISSUE

State-Wide Referendum Is Proposed to Make the Adoption of Dry Amendment by Legislature Virtually Compulsory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The question of ratification by the Wisconsin Legislature of the federal prohibition amendment probably will be decided by referendum. This is the plan of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, following a conference in Milwaukee called upon the return of R. P. Hutton, superintendent, from Washington, where he did effective work in aiding the adoption of the dry amendment. Mr. Hutton explained the situation thus:

"Any Wisconsin Legislature that attempts to ratify the amendment is sure to have powerful pressure brought to prevent this action. The best way to combat that is to obtain from the people a clear mandate on the liquor question. We were already planning for a state-wide referendum. When a bill calling for a referendum has been passed, we do not think that the Governor, even though he be the one now in the chair, placed there by re-election, would dare to veto the bill, as he once did, now that the question has become national and must be passed upon by Wisconsin, whether its official will or not. If the drys won in the referendum no legislature could refuse to ratify the amendment."

If the Governor should again insist that before he would sign a referendum bill it must contain a provision for allowing the breweries to make beer for consumption in wet states outside Wisconsin, it might be that the drys would concede that point, now that the national amendment can be counted on to take care of that question.

As a preliminary to the larger wet and dry battle, the Anti-Saloon League will cause a local option election to be held in every town and city in the State outside Milwaukee in the spring. A large force of workers is now in the field.

Half of the territory of Wisconsin is now dry, although this does not represent half of the population. Eight hundred saloons have been eliminated within a year. When the vote was taken on the amendment at Washington, six of the eleven congressmen voted dry. This is taken by the anti-saloon workers to be a fair index to opinion in the State. The dry sections are in the central, western and northern parts. The wet section comprises the lake shore and adjoining counties, where the German population is largest.

The campaign, according to Mr. Hutton, will be made on the assumption that the beer business, when analyzed, is to a great extent disloyal. The alleged connection between the German-American Alliance and the brewers will figure in the campaign. In this way the whole question of the loyalty of Wisconsin will, to a certain extent, be brought in. It is estimated that of the 9000 liquor permits held in the State, 8000 are held by Germans.

The argument that will be put up here that a dry State would mean the loss of millions in investments will be answered by facts obtained by the drys to show that all the breweries could easily be turned into plants whose production would aid the nation. The argument that many workers would be thrown out of employment will be met with figures to show that all the men could get work at once in other lines because of war conditions.

## Revenue Issue Raised

Chicago Liquor Interests Seek to Create Local-Option Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Saloon-license revenue used for running a city government is coming in for sharp discussion in Chicago where the \$1000 license on some 6000 saloons runs into \$6,000,000 annually, forming a considerable portion of the city revenue. What brings up the point is the campaign being made for a local-option election to vote Chicago dry next

spring. The brewers have advertised in the local papers in behalf of the money the saloon licenses pay for running the municipal government, and the Dry Chicago Federation has answered by putting a tax expert on the city books to show that Chicago does not need the saloon money to keep it going.

This tax man is Frank S. Regan of Rockford, Ill., a tax investigator and lecturer of some years' experience. The advertisements referred to were signed by the Chicago Brewers Association, an organization of which, entirely in passing, it might be noted that the superintendent of the dry federation informs this bureau he has never succeeded in locating the headquarters.

## GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Freie Zeitung, like a leading Paris organ, takes a serious view of the state of affairs in Switzerland, as revealed by such incidents as the recent pacifist disturbances in Zürich, when the crowd summoned the workers in a neighboring munitions factory to cease work, surrounded the prison in which two of its ringleaders had been confined, and eventually had to be dispersed by force.

"From what quarters, with what objects, and with what means has the peace propaganda been developed in belligerent countries, in America, Russia, France, and Italy?" writes the Swiss organ. "And how disorganizing, and indeed destructive were the effects and triumphs of this 'pacifist movement' dictated by war interests in Russia and Italy? He who sees how Switzerland has been continually worked up against the Entente, both openly and secretly, since the beginning of the war, recognizes the real object and the whole danger of such a peace propaganda. Ever and again, with unexampled tenacity, the report is inspired from German quarters of a break-through on the part of French troops in the Swiss Jura. German papers continually spread in Switzerland insinuating reports such as, for example, that the French, instead of using Swiss railways for the transport of provisions to Switzerland, are using them to transport troops to Italy, and so on, and so on. The agitation against Mr. Ador of the Federal Council also continues. He who sees through this game of intrigue, conducted according to plan and with the utmost dexterity, cannot witness without steadily growing distrust the emergence of a peace propaganda accompanied by revolutionary gestures. More dangerous than an attack from without, is internal disruption. That is even more true in the case of neutrals than in that of the belligerents themselves. By means of such disruption all power of national resistance would be nipped in the very bud."

"That the strict Socialists in Zürich have not promptly disavowed the revolutionary excesses indicates nothing. A party whose phraseology is almost entirely dominated by revolutionary catchwords, and whose press preaches revolutionary action almost every day; such a party is compelled to make concessions to a following that happens to have revolted, if it does not want to be charged with demagoguery and dishonesty. . . . Equally little can our argument be weakened by the fact that the demonstrations were directed against factories engaged on the production of German munitions. On the contrary: it is a case of the use of bluff. Behind this pacifist-anarchical movement we consider that we can clearly recognize the physiognomy of the 'German provocateur,' who has contributed more to the successes of the Central Powers in Russia and Italy than their military leaders."

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## BOY POTATO CHAMPION NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DURHAM, N. H.—Richard Lacoss of Etna is the champion boy potato grower of the State, according to an announcement of the New Hampshire College. He has made a score of \$9.20 points for his crop grown in the boys' club contest of last summer, which means that he produced on a little more than one-quarter of an acre, 24.15 bushels of potatoes at a cost of 32.6 cents a bushel. This amounts to a yield per acre of 345.21 bushels at a cost of \$12.90.

## LAW AGAINST VERBAL TREASON IS FAVORED

OMAHA, Neb.—A letter from the National Defense Society was read at the City Council meeting here asking the city officials to procure the circulation of a petition to Congress advocating the enactment of a national law to punish people guilty of disloyal utterances, and to make verbal treason as grave an offense in war time as treasonable acts, says the World-Herald.

The council acted promptly and decisively in its approval of such a measure by officially passing a resolution and then directing its regular war council committee to procure a wide circulation of the petition.

## DISTILLERY SOLD AT AUCTION

HAMMOND, Ind.—The Hammond Distillery Company's plant, worth \$500,000, has been sold at auction for \$65,000, says the Times.

## FEWER WHISKEY STILLS IN KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Illicit distilling of whiskey is less prevalent in the Kentucky mountains at this time than ever before, according to reports from the Cumberland and Black Mountain sections along the Kentucky-Virginia border.

# B. Altman & Co.

## The Great Yearly Sale of Women's Imported Lingerie

(all hand-embroidered)

will be held Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday,

in the Department on the Second Floor.

Large importations of dainty undergarments recently received from France and the Philippine Islands, as well as a highly attractive selection from Porto Rico, will be offered at prices which represent unprecedented concessions from those ordinarily asked for similar qualities.

## FRENCH HAND-EMBROIDERED LINGERIE

Nightrobes	\$1.50,	2.45,	2.90,	3.25,	3.75,	5.75
Chemises			1.75,	1.90,	2.45,	2.95
Envelope Chemises		1.90,	2.35,	2.75,	3.25,	3.75
Combinations		2.35,	2.95,	3.75,	4.50,	6.75
Pantalons				1.95,	2.95,	4.50
Corset Covers			1.45,	1.65,	2.95,	3.75
Petticoats		1.95,	2.75,	3.90,	4.50,	5.50

## PHILIPPINE HAND-EMBROIDERED LINGERIE

Nightrobes	\$1.95,	2.50,	2.85,	3.85,	4.75
Chemises	1.45,	1.75,	1.90,	2.95,	3.75
Envelope Chemises		1.95,	2.25,	2.95,	3.75
Combinations				2.95,	4.75
Drawers			1.95,	2.50,	3.75
Corset Covers				1.90,	2.95

## PORTO RICAN HAND-EMBROIDERED LINGERIE

Nightrobes	\$1.50	2.90
Chemises		1.45
Envelope Chemises		1.75, 2.95

Supplementing the above, a number of Higher-cost Imported Undergarments will be included in this Sale at interesting price reductions


## January Sales of

Oriental Rugs, Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Comfortables, Etc., are now in progress, and will be continued throughout the month.

## Reduction Sales

for Monday, January 7th, will consist of Fur Garments, Muffs and Neckpieces; Blouses; French Beaded and Spangled Robes; Semi-made Wool Skirts; Woolen Lengths and Fancy Cotton Skirtings; all offering pronounced price advantages.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York  
Thirty-fourth Street  
Thirty-fifth Street  
TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL



## For Growing Feet

# The Coward Shoe

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The right choice of shoes for your child means opportunity for right foot development. Let little feet grow naturally—freely. Give them shoes that permit the growth in the right way.

Many grown persons today are thankful that their parents bought Coward Shoes for them as children, for their feet developed naturally unhindered by incorrectly designed shoes.

We make special shoes for the child. Let the next pair of shoes for your boy or girl be Coward Shoes.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE  
JAMES S. COWARD  
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.  
(Near Warren St.)  
Mail Orders Filled



MORE VIEWS ON  
HERTLING REGIMEPan-Germans Preach "Open  
War"—Conservative Paper  
Strongly Disapproves RegimeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—A survey published by the Berliner Tageblatt constitutes a convenient summary of the reception accorded the Hertling régime in Germany.

"The comments on the new Government so far available," it reads, "already reveal a still more accentuated divergence of opinion. The organs representing the standpoint of the majority parties greet the coalition Ministry. The Vorwärts also sees in the appointment of Herren von Payer and Friedberg the fulfillment of a wish of the Social Democratic Party, and expects from the German peace policy will be strengthened and Prussian franchise reform facilitated." In this sense it proceeds: "The Social Democratic Party is fully conscious of the fundamental differences that separate it from the new Government. It has not striven, therefore, for personal participation therein, and it will judge this new Government also by its deeds alone. It cherishes, however, a lively desire that these deeds will bring Germany nearer freedom and peace, and in all that the new Government does in this direction it will naturally have the support of the Social Democratic Party. The party is not abandoning its demands, which go beyond the already declared program of the Government, but considers that program, upon the local execution of which it may reckon, so important that its realization may be permitted to take precedence of all others. In that realization the party, in common with the other majority parties, will honestly participate. But even subsequent contests which may one day arise will be fought out on different ground: on the ground of the parliamentary system, the defense of which will be an important task of the party."

"From this," continues the Tageblatt, "it cannot be doubted that the new Government, so long as it keeps within the lines laid down in the preliminary negotiations, can rely upon a large majority in the Reichstag." While the Conservative Kreuzzeitung confines itself to the present to the actual announcement (of the government appointments), Count von Hertling is already characterized by the Deutsche Tageszeitung as the leader who is led by the Majority. "As the opponent of western democracy and of the parliamentary régime he is the first Chancellor," it writes, "to enter on the work of his office by diminishing the rights of the Kaiser, and shattering the spirit of the Bismarckian Constitution. The Free Conservative Post does not go quite so far, but it likewise considers that indications are already given that justify doubt as to the possibility of a firm and forcible imperial policy." The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, an organ of the "Schwerindustrie," not only laments the entry of Dr. Friedberg into the Prussian Cabinet, but emphatically denies a statement in the Germania to the effect that the National Liberal group in the Prussian Diet has announced its assent to his assumption of the vice-presidency of that body. Finally, the Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung is already preaching open war: "If on the Right and in patriotic quarters doubts still existed until a few days ago as to whether the Hertling Government, which, it was argued, might even yet prove quite well conducted, ought to be opposed, it is to be hoped that these have now been entirely swept away." Accordingly, "it is already possible

to speak today of a clear front," the Tageblatt concludes, and adds: "After long weeks of hesitation and vacillation that is a gain in itself."

Returning to its subject the following day, the Tageblatt wrote: "Count von Hertling is already being attacked in circles representing the great industrialists, and the National Liberal Right even more sharply than by the Conservatives. In these quarters a vain attempt was made to keep Dr. Friedberg from accepting office, and thereby to wreck the whole combination, and when the effort failed the indignation was great. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten states that it is painfully impressed by the fact that the Crown has submitted almost unresistingly to the demands of democracy, and expresses its grief at the participation of the National Liberals in the Government in the words: 'A National Liberal Party that succumbs to democracy has no right to existence in our political life.'"

The Deutsche Kurier is equally pained. From among the flood of Conservative comments may be singled out an article by Herr Wolfgang Eisenhart in the Reichsbote, in which, among other things, the question is propounded as to "whether the mental world of ultranationalism is not at hopeless variance with the fundamental character and the whole mental structure of the Prussian State." Further on it reads: "The destinies of Prussia can be presided over only by one who is a Prussian out-and-out, who lives and moves in the Prussian mode of thought, and to whom the Prussian atmosphere is the breath of life. That is impossible for Count von Hertling, a Center man by conviction. His whole inner convictions make him, as the representative of the political system of papal world supremacy, inwardly the opponent of the century-long inner mental development of Prussia."

"So," commented the Tageblatt, "the banner of the Kulturkampf is unfurled. Between the opponents of the Hertling régime there is a distribution of roles: some are fighting against democracy, others against peace by agreement, and others again against ultranationalism on behalf of the Prussian spirit incorporated in the Reichsbote."

## IMPORTED FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food announces that the Food Controller has directed that the following conditions shall be observed with respect to the sale and use of imported flour:

1. Imported flour may not be sold by retail, or used for any purpose except when mixed with flour milled and mixed in the United Kingdom in accordance with orders and directions of the Food Controller.
2. The proportion of imported flour in the mixture must not exceed 25 per cent in England and Wales and in Ireland. In Scotland the proportion must not exceed 25 per cent for flour intended for the manufacture of biscuits intended for wholesale sale, and must not exceed 50 per cent for flour sold by retail or used for some other purpose.

The maximum prices permissible on the retail sale of flour containing imported flour are determined by clause 4 of the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917, i. e. they are the same as those applicable to whole meal and G. R. Flour.

## NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Prof. Thomas Barlow Wood, Drapers professor of agriculture in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed a member of the Development Commission in place of Mr. A. D. Hall, F. R. S., who is now secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

VALUE OF REVISING  
SCHOOL HISTORIESWork Promoted by Fortnightly  
Club of Montreal—Important  
Results ExpectedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Revision of school histories in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, for the purpose of bringing about a better mutual understanding among the Anglo-Saxon peoples, is the object of a movement now actively under way in this city under the auspices of the Fortnightly Club. The aim of the authors of the plan was explained to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by J. Armitage Ewing, K. C., who, with J. Penrose Anglin, has been appointed by the club to outline a course of action.

"In all three Anglo-Saxon countries," said Mr. Ewing, "it has been the custom to incorporate in school history passages so worded as to give glory to the position of the writer's own nation, without much regard to the real facts. This custom has tended to create and perpetuate antagonisms. 'It is our desire that school histories set before Anglo-Saxon youth everywhere the truth about our international relations in the past, whether the truth be to the credit of the particular nation or to its discredit. We believe that the countries are big enough to stand the truth. Yet we would have the truth softened by a proper regard for the human element in history, which has always been neglected by historians. It was disregard of this human element that caused the present war.'"

"We had this plan under way even before the war, but when hostilities began, the United States, where we hoped to gain support, was occupied with her problems connected with Germany, and we decided it was not an opportune time for our purposes. Recently, however, Major Putnam of the United States Army, in an address before the Canadian Club here, touched on this very subject, and in talking with him after his lecture, Mr. Anglin and I found that work was being actively carried on in the United States along the same lines we were planning to follow. Consequently we have renewed our activity here, and are working in cooperation with the Americans."

"We consider this very fortunate, as it seems to us now that the time is opportune for establishing closer relations among our countries, through the coming generation. The need of better understanding everybody will recognize. I remember that as a boy I was antagonistic to the 'Yankees,' largely because one of my chums was

an American boy, and we were forever fighting over which was the better country, England or the United States. Our prejudices had been fostered by our school histories."

"It was the same disregard of the human element I have mentioned that brought about the Civil War, and the tension during that war between England and the North; and that tension has been fostered by the historians. I believe that a large majority of Americans today are unaware that England was guilty of no breach of international law in the Alabama case, though she was condemned to pay damages as a result of it. As a matter of fact, the point of law never was submitted to the tribunal. The aristocracy of England was in sympathy with the aristocracy of the South, but in permitting the building and fitting out of the Alabama in England and her departure from an English port, the British Government was only doing what the United States as a neutral was doing when she sold aeroplanes to the Allies."

"There is the same misunderstanding in all three countries—the fault of the historians. Just now we are intending to concentrate our efforts on correcting those faults in the United States and Canada. I prefer not to say any more, until we have gone further, than that we shall try to induce the educational authorities in both countries to appoint an international board of experts, perhaps from the universities, to direct the text-book revision on both sides of the border, in cooperation."

"We look upon the work as of the greatest importance to the future of our countries. We do not know how close our alliance is going to be, but there is a big future for the English-speaking peoples, and we expect that it will be promoted by the better acquaintance revision of school histories should help to bring about."

KANSAS WOMEN  
FARMERS TO MEETConference at Topeka Will Dis-  
cuss Modern Methods and the  
Changed War-Time ConditionsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Mrs. Theodore Saxon of Topeka, one of the best-known women farmers in Kansas, has called a conference of the farm women of the State. The conference will be held in Topeka on Jan. 12, following the annual meeting of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

Kansas has a great many women farmers, those who are the real managers of their own farms. It has been estimated that there are between 2000 and 3000 of these women farmers.

There are several hundred women in agriculture and horticulture in the State who are in the work from choice, and they have been extremely successful. Miss Mary Best, while not the largest wheat grower in the State, is the best known, as she produces wheat each year which commands a premium. None of it from her farms in southwest Kansas is sold for milling purposes. All of it goes for seed, and she is the largest producer of seed wheat in the State, outside the Kansas Agricultural College. Mrs. Cora Wellhouse-Bullard is the active manager of one of the largest apple orchards in the Middle West. Her father was the apple king of Kansas for many years.

There are many other women in the State who are successful managers of farms. Right at this time, when so many men are being taken for war service by the Government, there are numerous women upon whom will de-

pend the management of their farms until the husband returns.

The conference of the women farmers will serve to organize the women and will help to get many others interested in farm work. The conference will discuss farm problems that confront the women, and the speakers will all be women who have successfully carried on their own farm operations.

## MEMPHIS MUNICIPAL PIG FARM

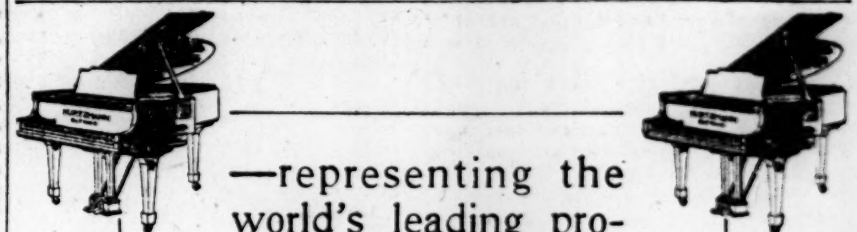
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A cooperative municipal pig farm is to be started just beyond the northern boundary of the city and any citizen will be permitted to have two pigs raised here each year. The project is being pushed by T. C. Kelly, commissioner of public utilities, who has loaned several acres of land for this purpose, and who has also undertaken to build, at his own expense, the necessary fences, pens and outhouses, together with a home for the caretaker.

FEDERAL CONTROL  
HELP TO RAILWAYSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—Commandeering of the railroads by the United States gives those corporations the "easiest beds they ever have had to lie on," in the opinion of Shelby Taylor, chairman of the Louisiana State Railroad Commission.

"The commissions will have no power whatever over the railroads, now that they have been taken over by the Government," said Mr. Taylor. "The Interstate Commerce Commission, moreover, will be merely an advisory board to Mr. McAdoo. This plan gives the railroads the easiest bed to lie on they ever have had. State commissions will have absolutely nothing to do with them as long as government control continues, yet these commissions still will have control over other carriers and public utilities, such as boat and automobile traffic."



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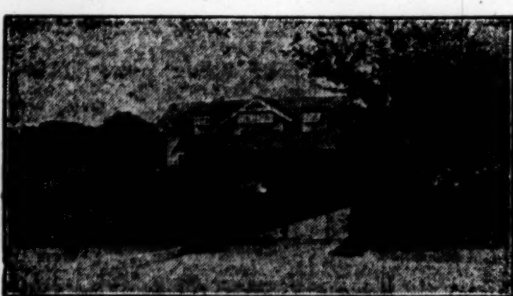
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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## SECURITIES DROP TO LOWER LEVEL

Some Particularly Weak Spots Are Noted in the New York Market—Specialties Show Greatest Price Decline

Stocks in New York were inclined to be heavy at the beginning of today's market. United States Steel common sold down nearly a point at one time, but reduced this loss before the end of the first 15 minutes of trading. Union Pacific was off more than a point at the opening, but rallied half a point.

Heading recovered a point from its lowest to half a point above where it closed yesterday afternoon. Utah Copper, Republic Iron & Steel, New Haven, Crucible Steel and Cuba-Cane Sugar had substantial declines of varying degrees of size. Baltimore & Ohio was strong among the rails, and American Telephone made a good gain.

The local list was irregular in the early part of today's short session. The tone was rather easy in sympathy with New York. Steel and New England Telephone were under some pressure. Calumet & Arizona sold up a point.

The New York market was fairly generally heavy late in the first half hour. There was little or no improvement in the tone as the session drew to a close. There were some particularly weak spots, notably Pullman, which opened down 4 points and dropped 2 points further. New York Air Brake sold off 3 points. Republic Steel, Sears-Roebuck, United Fruit, U. S. Steel, American Can, New Haven, Northern Pacific and U. S. Smelting were among the weakest features of the New York market. Boston Elevated sold off 2 points on the local exchange. Calumet & Hecla dropped 10 points.

Liberty 4s were in increased supply, selling down to the new low record of 96.26. The 3½s were traded in at 98.80 to 98.84.

New York total sales, 510,200 shares; \$2,300,000 bonds. For the week, \$730,900 shares; \$22,630,000 bonds.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC

	1917	1916	1915
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113

### BOSTON & MAINE

	1917	1916	1915
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113

### NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO

	1917	1916	1915
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113

### WESTERN MARYLAND

	1917	1916	1915
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113

### GRAND TRUNK

	1917	1916	1915
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113
Operating revenue	\$16,733,516	\$15,991,011	\$15,991,011
Operating expenses	11,937,898	11,937,898	11,937,898
Net income	4,795,618	4,053,113	4,053,113

### NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual—Surplus \$61,370,520, decreased \$51,106,310; aggregate reserve \$4,417,433,000; loans, discounts, etc. \$5,417,433,000, decreased \$1,242,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$113,243,000, decreased \$663,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$518,218,000, decreased \$43,221,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$19,556,000, decreased \$560,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies depositors \$9,337,000, increased \$115,000; demand deposits \$3,646,444,000, increased \$66,276,000; time deposits \$191,161,000, decreased \$7,331,000; circulation \$34,016,000, decreased \$88,000.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; Sunday moderate north to east winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight; Sunday fair and warmer.

For Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
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## IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
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## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
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## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	74	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Ag Chem	80	80	80	80
Am B Sugar	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Can	39	39	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Car Fy	71	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Cot Oil	27	27	27	27
Am H & L	12	12	12	12
Am H & L pt.	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Inseed	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Loco	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Smelt'g	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Smelt'g pt.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen	46	46	46	46
Am Writ pt.	23	23	23	23
Am Zinc	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Anacoda	61 1/2	62	60 1/2	60 1/2
Asso Oil	57	57	57	57
Atchafson	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Atchafson pt.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
At Gulf	99 1/2	99 1/2	98	98
At Gulf pt.	59	59	58	58
Bald Coal	59 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Balt & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
B & Ohio pt.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Beth Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79
Beth Steel pt.	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Beth Steel pt. ret	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Brook R T	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cal Petrol	13	13	13	13
Cal Petrol pt.	36	36	36	36
Can Pac	136 1/2	137 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Central Fdy.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Cl Leather	65 1/2	65 1/2	63	63
Cl Leather pt.	103	103	103	103
Ches & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
CM & St P	46	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
CM & St P pt.	79	79	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chan Motor	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac pt.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac pt. ret	62	62	60	60
Chi & W	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chi & W pt.	8	8	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chi & W pt. ret	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
Chile Coal	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Chino Cop	43 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Col Fuel	36	36	36	36
Col Gas & El	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Con Can	85	85	85	85
Con Gas	86	86	84	84
Corn Prod	32 1/2	32 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Cuban Steel	55 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Cruc C S	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Del & Huds	109 1/2	109 1/2	108	108
Denver pt.	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Eikhorn	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Erie	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Erie pt.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
F & M S	36 1/2	36 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
F & M S pt.	132 1/2	132 1/2	131	131
Gen Motors	115	115 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Green Can	39	39	39	39
Har & Bar	24	24	24	24
Ill Central	95	95	92	92
Int Ag Corp	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Int Con Corp	84	84	82 1/2	82 1/2
Int Con Corp pt.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Inspiration	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Int Mer Mar	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Int Mer Mar pt.	85 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Int Nickel	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
In Paper	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Kelley Tires	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Kenne Cop	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lack Steel	78	78	74 1/2	74 1/2
Lehigh Val	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
LE & W	10	10	10	10
Max Motor	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Maxwell pt.	58 1/2	58 1/2	57	57
Maxwell pt. ret	21	21	21	21
Mex Petrol	81	81 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Mex Pet pt.	89	89	89	89
Miami	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Midvale St.	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
M & S L New	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
M & S L New pt.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pac	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Pac pt.	44	44	44	44
Mon Power	71	71 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Nat Acme	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Nat C & C	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat C & C pt.	100	100	100	100
NOT & M	21	21	21	21
Nat Enamel	38	38	38	38
Nat Lead	45	45	43 1/2	43 1/2
NY A Brake	119	119	118	118
Nevada Con	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
NY Central	71 1/2	72	70 1/2	70 1/2
NY Dock	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
NY H & H	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
N & W	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
North Am	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
North Pac	86	86	84 1/2	84 1/2
O Cities Gas	38 1/2	38 1/2	37	37
O & W	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pacific Mail	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Penna	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Peoples Gas	42	42	42	42
Pere Marq	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Phila Co	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
P-A pt.	92	92	92	92
P & W Va	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pressed St	60	60	59	59
Pullman	109	109	105 1/2	105 1/2
Ray Con	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Reading	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Repub & S	78	78	76	76
Rep & S pt.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Royal Dutch	73	73	73	73
Ry Steel Sp	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47
Saxon Motor	9	9	9	9
Seab & A L pt.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
S-Roebuck	141	141	139 1/2	139 1/2
Shat Ari	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Sinclair Oil	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
So Pacific	84 1/2	84 1/2	83	83
So Ry	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
So Ry pt.	59	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
Studebaker	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2

## ZINC AND LEAD ORE PRODUCTION GAINS

JOPLIN, Mo.—Prices for zinc ore are unchanged at \$50 to \$70 a ton, and \$75 for lead. The 1917 production of both ores combined will total 486,829 tons, an increase of 66,000 over 1916. The average price a ton for the year was \$74.60, an increase of \$8.50 over 1916. The total value of ore sold was \$36,314,000, a gain of \$1,353,000.

A feature of the year was the extensive development of new mines, and the construction of about 100 new mills and several new towns. The ore market has been held in check by the car shortage. The prospects are good for munition orders. The new mills which have been completed, and those being built, can be relied upon to furnish the Government whatever zinc and lead may be needed. The rich mines are making good profits, but higher prices are needed to enable many low-grade mines to continue operations.

## VENTURA OIL CO. OPENS NEW WELL

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Ventura Oil concern has brought in the Ventura Harvey well No. 1 at 1620 feet, and it is producing 300 barrels per day. Its importance is in proving oil in this company's property at half the extreme former depth.

The company has now four distinct oil levels of depth, 900 feet, 1600 feet, 2200 feet and 3200 to 3400 feet.

The plant is now refining 2000 barrels a day into finished stocks. The new well is a success and cleaned up 5000 pounds from the first 300 barrels of distillate treated.

The management here figures that the profit on 2000 barrels per day output is \$2.50 per barrel net, or \$5000 a day.

## SUGAR SELLING METHOD CHANGED

The American Sugar concern has inaugurated a far-reaching change in its method of selling refined sugar. This is nothing less than its announcement that beginning Jan. 1 it will sell direct to its trade rather than through brokers.

The sugar industry has grown up in such a way that both in the buying of raws and particularly in the selling of refined, brokers or middlemen have played a most conspicuous part.

The American Sugar Company has for several years been increasing the amount of sugar which it sells direct to the trade, including wholesale grocers and retail distributors.



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD  
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Securities Markets Unable to Withstand Various Bullish Influences—Government Financing—Money Market

The "January rise" in the securities markets had its start in December. The sudden upturn last week was followed by a further advance this week. The New York market broadened and became more active, and speculation took on a bullish tinge. There were some substantial reactions, and professional traders who were agile enough to get in and out quickly had opportunity to make big and quick profits. Everything conduced to moving prices upward. The long down movement had accumulated a good sized short interest. The market had been thoroughly liquidated, many holders of securities having thrown their stocks overboard through sheer fright when there was no need of it whatever. Then came the announcement that the Government would take over the railroads, and later that shareholders would be protected. Then on top of this came the request this week of the United States Attorney-general that the trust cases before the Supreme Court be postponed until after the war.

The market simply could not resist such bullish influences. Prices rebounded in a surprising fashion. Bargain hunters had a wonderful harvest. They had not long to wait to reap their profits, and doubtless large fortunes were made in a day. The disbursements this month in dividends and interest are large. Much of this money will be reinvested, so that the market has a good backlog. The banks were able to handle the year-end financing without difficulty.

Government financing is absorbing much interest. All other new financial undertakings are sidetracked for the time being. Treasury certificates of indebtedness are being freely purchased by the large corporations in anticipation of taxes due next June, for which these certificates will be accepted in payment. This operation gives the treasury possession of funds that are at once available. The total amount of taxes due June 15, 1918, is estimated in excess of \$2,000,000,000.

Martin Vogel, assistant treasurer of the United States, and a member of the Liberty Loan committee, says: "The offering of certificates of indebtedness is a happy solution for avoiding the financial strain which would otherwise be caused by required payment within a short period of the huge sum for taxes that would be due and payable June 15, 1918, estimated at more than \$2,000,000,000. It is of benefit to the Government, as it may in this manner borrow in advance of tax day for needed war expenditures, and at the same time it avoids the strain on the financial world and, therefore, on industries of all kinds, large and small, and, furthermore, gives the taxpayer a safe and secure medium in which he can temporarily invest the funds which he is accumulating for payment of taxes, bearing interest meanwhile at 4 per cent per annum. In addition any investment in these certificates made by a corporation or partnership out of capital, surplus or undivided profits, can be counted in as invested capital in figuring deduction and rate of taxation under excess profits tax law (not earned during the taxable year). Thus certificates of indebtedness carry substantial inducement to business men in addition to the 4 per cent interest which they earn. These certificates are exempt from taxation to the same extent as bonds of the second Liberty Loan."

Under the previous offering of these certificates (for the purpose of anticipating taxes next year), a total of \$691,600,000 was sold. These notes were dated Nov. 20, and, like present issue, mature June 25. So extensive were the applications for the November issue that the Treasury Department closed the list within a week. This is the only issue of certificates now outstanding.

Congress is strongly urged to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase Farm Loan bonds to the extent of \$100,000,000 during the coming year as a means of providing capital necessary to increase food production during the war. The recommendation was made in the annual report of the Federal Farm Loan Board. It pointed out that these bonds could be resold to investors as demand develops and that such procedure would relieve purchasers of the fear that bonds may be pushed for sale at unpropitious times. Another recommendation is that cooperative farm loan associations or borrowing groups provided under the Federal Farm Loan Act be given another year on trial before any consideration be given to amending the act to make the method of borrowing more direct.

Time money in New York remains quiet and 6 per cent is bid for all dates. Mercantile paper is quiet with very little doing, and rates are quoted at 5 to 6 per cent for all maturities. In general way it is felt that there will be little change in rates as the market is governed almost entirely by the demands and requirements of the Government. A new government loan will probably be announced next month and speculation is centered on what the rate will be.

The last year will stand as a notable one in the history of banking in the United States. Entrance of the United States into the war last April and the establishment of fiscal agent relations between the reserve banks and the Government have altered considerably the character of the banks' transactions by shifting the bulk of their business from the commercial credit to that of Government finance. Besides assisting the Government in the flotation of the two Liberty Loans, the reserve banks handled all the issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, amounting to more than \$4,300,000,000. Advances to the allied governments, effected largely through the New York bank, amounted to more than \$3,000,000,000, which was concentrated at the New York bank largely through the gold settlement fund held with the board by the reserve banks. The effect of these operations is seen partly in the large increase during the year of the banks' earning assets.

More than \$650,000,000 of the total gain of \$842,000,000 in earning assets represents an increase in discounted paper held by the reserve banks. About 44 per cent of the entire increase in discounts is represented by war loan paper, i. e., member banks' collateral notes, secured by Liberty bonds or Treasury certificates of indebtedness and customers' paper similarly secured and rediscounted by member banks. The increase from \$11,200,000 to \$58,900,000 in the amount of United States short-term securities is due largely to the holdings of more than \$30,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness among the present assets of the banks. Little change is shown in the totals of United States bonds held, the reserve banks carrying few Liberty bonds among their investments. Acceptances on hand have more than doubled, the increase being especially large lately. Holdings of city and state warrants, which at the end of 1916 stood at nearly \$9,000,000, have declined to about \$1,000,000. Of the total earning assets discounts constitute at present 64 per cent, compared with 13.6 at the end of 1916; acceptances, 24.9 per cent, compared with 57.4; United States securities, 10 per cent, compared with 24.9 per cent, and warrants, 0.1 per cent, compared with 4.1 per cent.

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CANADIAN BONDS TO  
HAVE FIXED PRICE

MONTREAL, Que.—The establishment of a fixed price for the Canadian Victory bonds, based on the net cost to the original subscriber, has resulted from meetings held by the Canadian Bond Dealers Association at the instance of the Minister of Finance.

Just previous to the time when the bonds will be listed and placed on sale on the stock exchange of the Dominion, the standard figure will be announced. It will be a "fixed" price rather than a "minimum," such as now prevails on all Canadian listed stocks, and will be subject to adjustment from time to time as conditions in the financial market require.

With the announcement of the fixed price and on account of the strengthening force of this syndicate, there is expected to be a strong reaction in the Canadian bond market which will not only benefit Canadian holders but Americans, who have been large buyers of Canadian war bonds in the last three years. It is unofficially said that more than \$10,000,000 of the Victory bond issue went to American subscribers.

CHICAGO GREAT  
WESTERN'S OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the plan of compensation of railroads proposed by President Wilson is adopted by Congress, the Chicago Great Western road may earn something less than the 4 per cent dividend which the preferred is entitled to, with nothing left applicable to the common stock.

In the calendar year 1916, the best 12 months the company ever experienced from a traffic standpoint, earnings covered a full allowance for the preferred stock dividend and equaled 1.27 per cent on the common stock.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	7 1/2	7 3/4
do City	7 1/2	7 3/4
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston & Mont.	51 1/2	53 1/2
Butte	7 1/2	7 3/4
Butte Detroit	7 1/2	7 3/4
Caledonia	46 1/2	48 1/2
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Corp.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Chester	11 1/2	12 1/2
Cons. Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cons. Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cosden & Co.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Dundee	7 1/2	7 3/4
First Nat. Bank	2 1/2	2 3/4
Glenrock	4 1/2	4 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Green Mountain	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hecia Mining	3 1/2	3 3/4
Howe Sound	3 1/2	3 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	16 1/2	17 1/2
Lake Top Boat	2 1/2	2 3/4
Magma Cop.	27 1/2	29 1/2
Marlin Arms	79 1/2	81 1/2
Max Munitions	11 1/2	12 1/2
McKin Dar	55 1/2	57 1/2
Met. Petrol	100 1/2	102 1/2
Midwest	106 1/2	108 1/2
Midwest Refg.	106 1/2	108 1/2
National Zinc	25 1/2	27 1/2
New Cornelia	18 1/2	20 1/2
Nipissing	12 1/2	14 1/2
Peerless	12 1/2	14 1/2
Penn. Ky.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Provincial	46 1/2	48 1/2
Red Rock	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sagapula Ref.	9 1/2	9 3/4
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sinclair Gulf	16 1/2	17 1/2
Smith Motor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Stewart Min.	12 1/2	14 1/2
Submarine Boat	8 1/2	9 1/2
Success Min.	18 1/2	20 1/2
Troy	21 1/2	23 1/2
United Motors	35 1/2	37 1/2
Un. Verde Ext.	4 1/2	4 3/4
U. S. Steam	2 1/2	2 3/4
Victoria	2 1/2	2 3/4

FERTILIZER ACCUMULATING  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Due to congested transportation facilities, vast amounts of fertilizer for next year's crops are accumulating in the big plants along the Atlantic seaboard.

## REAL ESTATE

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., owners of a new colonial house at 38 Elmore Street, Newton Center, report its sale to Harry M. Newell. There is a single garage, and 10,000 square feet of land. The property is not yet assessed but is valued at \$10,000.

The two-family house and 6000 feet of land at 66 Eddy Street, West Newton, has been sold for Robert Mulcahy to Herbert L. Ray. The property is assessed for \$6500.

Leary & Coffin have sold a new single house and 6000 square feet of land situated at 9 Victoria Circle, Newton Center. Mrs. Marion D. Voorhees purchases for a home and will occupy after making several changes. The property is not yet assessed but is valued at \$6800. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers.

## COUNTRY PLACES SOLD

H. A. Murch has sold his village property on Everett Street, Sherborn, Mass., consisting of a modern house, stable, poultry house and seven acres of land. L. P. Bushman of Watertown, took title.

The property at 41 Howard Street, East Braintree, only a short distance from the Fore River Works, has been sold. It consists of about 8400 square feet of land, together with a six-room modern house. Carl G. Makepeace and wife conveyed title to Humphrey Owen and wife, who bought for a home.

Final papers have been placed to record in the sale of a property situated on Crescent Avenue, Cliftondale, consisting of a new bungalow of six rooms, with modern conveniences, and about 13,000 square feet of land. William E. Anthes conveyed to Emma F. Dixon, who bought for a home, and is already in possession.

Another property was sold in Holliston, consisting of about one-half acre of land, with a seven-room house and the usual outbuildings. Ethelwyn F. Humphrey conveyed the title to M. L. DeWitt. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in all these sales.

## NORTH END AND SOUTH END

The title to an improved property at 8 Prince Street, North End, has been transferred. There is a four-story brick house with frame addition, standing on 998 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$14,000, the land value being \$10,000. Raffaele Accone was the grantor, and Paolo Picmatel the buyer.

One of the properties sold in the South End district consisted of a 3 1/2-story brick house at 247 Shawmut Avenue, together with 900 square feet of land, assessed together for \$4900. Of this amount \$2300 is land value. Lucy J. Gahan conveys to Nora E. Belle.

## BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Isabel B. Pratt has purchased the frame dwelling at 85 Linden Street, Brighton, assessed in the name of Joseph C. Kilham, trustee, the total valuation being \$6300, of which \$3000 applies on the 5460 square feet of land.

## DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD

Michael Stoller has sold his interest in one of his new frame dwelling houses on Willowwood Street, near Norfolk Street, to Max Chelitz. There is a land area of 3713 square feet valued at \$600, which is included in the \$6400 assessment.

A property belonging to Elizabeth L. Young, at 26 Mellen Street, consisting of a frame dwelling and 5370 square feet of land, has been sold. The total assessment is \$4600, and the land carries \$1600. The new owner is Annie M. Seaverns.

SITUATION IN THE  
DRY GOODS TRADE

CHICAGO, Ill.—In viewing the trade situation for 1918, business men feel that one of the greatest services they can render the nation at present is to bring their establishments and resources up to the highest possible point of productivity, service and efficiency. The war can only be won on prosperity. With all individuals employed and doing their very best in that work to which they may be called forms a support upon which the Government can depend in taking each forward step, says the John V. Farwell Company.

Anticipating a radical change in prices of percales between the coming spring's prices and those of last fall, many dry goods dealers are covering their needs now with the thought of carrying goods over.

FOSS STEAMSHIP  
HOLDINGS SOLD

The holdings of former Governor Foss of Eastern Steamship securities, both preferred and common, have all been liquidated. These holdings amounted to 17,000 shares and a majority of this stock has been sold to individual purchasers. The undistributed balance has been purchased by a Boston banking house which will hold it for higher prices. Price paid by this house was about 10 1/2 for the common stock.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Fish receipts at the South Boston market today were: Str. Wave 57,500 pounds, schrs. Catherine 53,700, Monarch 38,600 and Sadie M. Nunan 1400. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$11.13, steak cod \$14.75 @ 17.25, market cod \$9.13, pollock \$7.25 @ 9.75 and cusk \$7.25 @ 9.75.

Gloucester arrivals today were conveyed to the British schooner Hazel Whiting from Newfoundland with salted herring, it was reported here.

IOWA CENTRAL'S  
BONDS ARE LOW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the low-priced bonds which have advanced since the announcement of government control of railroads, Iowa Central first and refunding mortgage 4s, 1951, appear to be selling out of line. At 45, they yield about 9 1/2 per cent, compared with a high for the year of 63 and low of 38.

Iowa Central is owned by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, which has assumed its bonds. The first and refunding 4s, 1951, are secured by first mortgage on 539 miles of road, of which there is a first lien on 38 miles and a second mortgage on 501 miles. They are subject to \$7,650,000 Iowa Central first 5s, 1938.

Minneapolis & St. Louis was reorganized in 1916 without foreclosure, and the bonds were undisturbed and continued to pay interest regularly. The following shows high and low price of the first and refunding bonds for the past six years:

	High	Low
1917.....	63 3/4	38 1/2
1916.....	63 3/4	51 1/2
1915.....	60 3/4	35 1/2
1914.....	57 1/2	39 1/2
1913.....	64 1/2	50 1/2
1912.....	66 1/2	55 1/2

For 1916 net income after fixed charges was \$750,119. For 10 months ended Oct. 31, net after taxes was \$2,161,226, compared with \$2,272,658 for the corresponding months in 1915, a decrease of \$111,432.

As the entire bond interest of the Minneapolis & St. Louis has been fully earned for three years ended June 30, 1917, under government control as proposed Iowa Central first and refunding 4s should continue to pay interest.

## DIVIDENDS

The Sierra Electric Company will pay a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock on Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 10.

The West Virginia Land & Oil Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Jan. 10 on stock of record Jan. 1.

The Brown Shoe Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 19.

The Eagle Picher Lead Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 on stock of record Jan. 5.

The Standard Gas Light Company has passed its semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock as well as the dividend on the common stock due Dec. 31.

The Okmulgee Producing & Refining Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent—12 1/2 cents, payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 5.

The Crocker Wheeler Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 on stock of record Jan. 5.

The New Orleans Railway & Light Company has passed its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, which was due Jan. 1. No dividends have been paid on the common stock since December, 1916.

The First National Copper Company has declared a dividend of 15 cents, payable Feb. 25 to stock of record Feb. 5. The distribution covers six months, as last August there was paid 40 cents a share. Prior to that 25 cents had been paid in December, 1916.

DISTRIBUTION OF  
WAR CONTRACTS

Examination by the Senate military committee of Charles E. Elmsman, vice-chairman of the contracting committee of the Council of National Defense, brought out the size of the war orders received by certain large industrial, notably the American Woolen and U. S. United States Rubber concerns. Nine firms were named as being among those who had received army supply orders from the committee and whose representative served with the committee. The firms, amount of contracts received by companies, and the total contracts for the kind of merchandise allowed by the committee in which they were interested, are:

	To com'p's Ttl allotted	Wellington, Sec. & A.
Amer'n Woolen Co.	\$92,755,000	\$338,692,000
Wm. Iacini & Co.	1,013,720,000	
Wm. Iacini & Co.	1,029,000	74,827,000
J. Spencer Turner	8,437,000	101,372,000
Turner, Halsey Co.	5,239,000	102,370,000
U. S. Rubber Co.	3,762,000	26,873,000
W. H. McElwain Co.	6,330,000	99,556,000
U. S. Bunting Co.	1,816,000	90,319,000
Cleveland Worsted Co.	4,057,000	149,338,000

CANADIAN BANK  
CLEARINGS LARGE

MONTREAL, Que.—Canadian bank clearings for the year of 1917 broke all previous records. Montreal led with \$4,188,255,210, as compared with \$3,724,609,123 in 1916. Toronto was second with \$3,004,785,565 as compared with \$2,571,585,613 in the previous year. Ottawa clearings for the last 12 months amounted to \$291,197,713 as compared with \$281,049,599 in 1916.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC  
ILLUMINATING CO.

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company makes this comparative report for November and 12 months:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings.....	\$704,998	\$438,802
Operating expenses.....	472,952	332,891
Net earnings.....	232,046	135,911
Twelve months ended Nov. 30—		
Gross earnings.....	\$6,635,859	\$2,618,313
Operating expenses.....	4,694,147	2,921,313
Net earnings.....	1,941,712	2,092,667

## MARKET OPINIONS

Spencer Trask & Co., New York: The more speculative stocks we anticipate will finally find their level, and will then gradually drop out from their wonted activity. On the other hand, we expect much more activity in railroad bonds, the better grade keeping at a respectful distance from government bonds, but not so far behind that they will attract money away from the latter, while the secondary grade should furnish an attractive outlet for speculation. Much greater activity has in fact already been noticed in the latter grade of bonds.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We find that confidence is much better than it was two weeks ago, and we do not believe that much stock has been accumulated on the rise, which leads us to the belief that the tendency is toward a continued improvement in prices, with, of course, occasional and natural recessions.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The present "January rise" has, perhaps, been accentuated, owing to the previous oversold condition. It would not be at all surprising if it went somewhat further, but every day the short interest is becoming a less important factor, and widespread public buying will be necessary to cause a sustained advance. Probably nothing but the assurance of an early cessation of hostilities would provide this in large volume, and without such a prospect the scarcity of available funds would be likely to militate against a prolonged upward movement. It would, however, be possible for security prices to maintain a level considerably above that of 10 days ago without undue inflation. Consequently, while reactions of greater or less proportions may be expected, we should not be inclined to look for any recurrence of the recent panic prices.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: In a word, we believe that we have entered upon a bull period of the usual duration, say about 18 months or two years, and that the bear cycle, which commenced about midway in 1916 and continued right through 1917, has run its course and become a matter of stock market history. It should be remembered, furthermore, that, in spite of the recovery in prices during the past two weeks, market values are still to be considered low and attractive either for investment or speculation.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: As securities in turn are moved upward and approach more nearly their logical investment level, the present speculative enthusiasm is likely to subside before it reaches the proportions of a genuine bull movement in which the public might actively participate.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The failure of Russia and Germany to effect peace brings the war nearer to an end, and it is the prospect of peace in 1918 that is an important influence shaping sentiment more favorably toward securities, especially the "coppers," which would be particularly benefited by peace.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The year starts with million share days in New York and broad trading, easy money, confident purchases of high-grade stocks under par—an opportunity that comes but two or three times in a century.

DOMESTIC TRADE  
IS UNDER RESTRAINT

Post-holiday influences, inventorying, intensely cold weather East and South and heavy snows at the West made for a quiet week in ordinary domestic distributive trade of the United States, and weather plus coal and car shortage have curtailed manufacture and industry, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the situation, which continues: This latter condition appears most acute in the North Atlantic States, the coldest weather ever recorded having special effect in and near New York. Similar conditions are reported east of the metropolis, some munition centers in New England being particularly affected.

The annual reports to Bradstreet's from more than 100 cities are almost a unit in reporting an increase in the value of both wholesale and retail trade in 1917 over 1916.

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining.....	900	950
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	95	99
Illinois Pipe.....	122	127
Indiana Pipe Line.....	95	100
Midwest.....	108	111
Ohio Oil.....	305	310
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	420	430
Prairie Pipe.....	255	260
South Penn Oil.....	280	290
Standard Oil, California.....	225	230
Indiana.....	605	615
Kentucky.....	500	525
New Jersey.....	520	530
New York.....	255	257
Union Tank Line.....	85	88

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today and the week compare:

	1918	1917
Saturday.....	\$46,376,028	\$46,421,408
Exchanges.....	8,506,012	8,810,723
For week—		
Exchanges.....	285,692,402	238,654,533
Exchanges.....	41,587,939	30,209,198

The local subtreasury's credit for today is \$72,530.

## STEEL COMPANIES MERGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Pressed Steel Products Company has been absorbed by the Petroleum Iron Works Company, and will be operated as the barrel department.

NEW RECORDS IN  
METAL PRICES



## UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — MOTORING

COLUMBIA OPENS  
AT PHILADELPHIA

Fifteenth Annual Championship Season of Intercollegiate Basketball League Starts This Evening in Pennsylvania Gym

## INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

Year	College	Won	Lost	P.C.
1902	Yale	5	3	.625
1903	Columbia	7	1	.875
1904	Columbia	10	0	1.000
1905	Columbia	8	0	1.000
1906	Pennsylvania	5	1	.833
1907	Yale	9	1	.900
1908	Columbia	7	1	.875
1909	Columbia	8	2	.800
1910	Cornell	7	1	.875
1911	Cornell	2	2	.500
1912	Yale	8	2	.800
1913	Pennsylvania	9	2	.818
1914	Yale	9	1	.900

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Columbia University faces the University of Pennsylvania in this city this evening in the first game of the intercollegiate basketball championship season of 1918. Both teams have been training hard during the past month or so and a hard contest is expected.

Owing to war conditions the outcome of this winter's championship series is more uncertain than in any previous year of the league's existence. With the exception of 1908, 1909, and 1910, the league has held a championship series annually. Last year the title was won by Yale with nine victories and only one defeat to its credit. Princeton was the team which was able to defeat the Elis in 1917 when the Tigers won the first game against the Blue by a score of 26 to 19; but the Elis more than made up for this defeat when they met the Orange and Black the second time as they won by a score of 42 to 16.

The Yale team has been practicing hard during the holiday vacation and while it has met with defeats, it appears to be developing well, especially when it is noted that not one of last year's regulars is in the present lineup. Columbia appears to be the best off for veterans with three of last year's five in action. Farrer, Farrell and Latour are the three Blue and White veterans. Pennsylvania has only one veteran left from last year and he is Martin.

Dartmouth, Princeton and Cornell are about as poorly off as Yale, so far as veterans are concerned, as these three have none of the 1917 regulars and only one or two substitutes each. The full schedule of games for the season follows:

Jan. 6—Columbia at Pennsylvania; 7—Dartmouth at Princeton; 11—Cornell at Columbia; 12—Yale at Dartmouth, Princeton at Pennsylvania; 18—Princeton at Cornell; 19—Yale at Pennsylvania; 26—Princeton at Yale.

Feb. 9—Columbia at Dartmouth; 12—Dartmouth at Columbia, Pennsylvania at Cornell; 15—Dartmouth at Yale; 15—Pennsylvania at Columbia; Cornell at Yale; 18—Cornell at Dartmouth; 19—Columbia at Princeton; 22—Cornell at Pennsylvania; 23—Yale at Columbia, Cornell at Princeton, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 26—Pennsylvania at Yale, Princeton at Dartmouth; 27—Columbia at Cornell.

March 2—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth, Princeton at Columbia; 5—Columbia at Yale; 8—Pennsylvania at Princeton, Yale at Cornell; 11—Dartmouth at Cornell; 16—Yale at Princeton.

EIGHT CONTESTS FOR  
THE CORNELL ELEVEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Two new features appear on the Cornell varsity football schedule for next fall as compiled by the athletic association. Pennsylvania State and New York University will make their first appearances here, the former coming Nov. 2 and the latter Nov. 9. Bucknell and Fordham have been dropped from the schedule.

It is planned to have the Red and Blue eleven make only one trip and that will be to Philadelphia where the final game of the season will be played with the University of Pennsylvania Nov. 23. The date is next to the last Saturday in the month, which is a new departure as this game has always been played on Thanksgiving day in the past. The schedule follows:

Oct. 5—Oberlin at Ithaca; 12—Williams at Ithaca; 19—Colgate at Ithaca; 26—Carnegie Tech at Ithaca.

Nov. 2—Penn State at Ithaca; 9—New York University at Ithaca; 16—Michigan at Ithaca; 23—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

LEEDS IMPROVE IN  
RUGBY FOOTBALL

LONDON, England.—In Northern Union Rugby Football played Dec. 15, the majority of matches were keenly contested and were won by small margins. The exceptions were seen at Leeds, where the home club displayed improved form in beating Bradford Northern by 34 points to 0, and at Swinton, where Warrington received their heaviest defeat of the season 21 points to 5. Dewsbury won without much difficulty on the Rovers ground at Hull, by 15 to 3, but Hull had to fight hard against their Halifax visitors, only winning by 11 to 7. Brighouse and Hunslet were unable to come to a decision and shared a total of 6 points.

Broughton Rangers were beaten 8 to 0 at Leigh, Wigan lost 6 to 0 at Widnes, and Runcorn went under on the recreation ground at St. Helens 6 to 2.

CHICAGO NAMES SECRETARY  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Resignation of C. G. Williams, for 30 years secretary of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, was announced Friday by President Weechman. He will be succeeded by Walter Craighead.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Chicago Americans have released Robert Haskins, substitute first baseman, to the Mobile club of the Southern Association.

Lawrence Curtis 2d, the former Harvard varsity football and hockey player, has received a commission in the United States Navy aviation service.

Pitcher C. M. Terreau of the New York Giants gets the credit of being the first major league player to sign a contract for this year. It is expected that many of the players whose contracts do not carry over this year will be much slower in signing than was the veteran pitcher.

While Rogers Hornsby, shortstop of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, is unquestionably one of the best players in the major leagues today, it is very doubtful if any league president will consider him worth as much as the Cardinals say they expect to get for him if he is to change clubs this year.

A former professional trap shooter, W. H. Heer of Guthrie, Okla., is the winner of the amateur high average trophy of the Interstate Association for the season of 1917. During the season just closed he shot at 2050 targets, of which he broke 1997, giving him an average of .974, which was six points above his nearest competitor, W. Henderson, of Lexington, Ky.

Pitcher Leon Cadore of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has been certified for entrance into the Camp Upton officers' training camp to study for a commission in the United States Army. If he wins the commission he will be the fifth major league ball player to get a commission, the four already commissioned being Edward Grant, Harry McCormick and Fred Brantard, all former New York Giants, and James Scott, the Chicago American pitcher.

SWIMMING MEET  
TO BE ARRANGED

Harvard and Yale Freshmen to Compete if H. A. A. Will Sanction the Arrangements

Harvard and Yale freshmen swimming teams are to meet this winter if the arrangements proposed at a meeting of the freshmen candidates Friday night are agreeable to the athletic association. The captain of the Yale freshmen swimming team was present at the meeting and stated that the authorities at New Haven were willing to have such a meet arranged. Twenty-two prospective candidates signified their intention to report for regular practice. The most of these men have figured on their preparatory school teams and present a pleasing prospect to the coach.

The third practice session of the varsity informal hockey team, though somewhat slowed up because of the condition of the surface, showed a considerable improvement in the work of the squad. Coach R. E. Gross '19 was in charge of the session, and divided his time between individual coaching and correcting the faults manifested in the first scrimmages.

Practice began with the routine work of sending forward lines down the rink against various defense combinations, then the squad was divided into two sections and a scrimmage of about 30 minutes was held. Team A scored five goals to their opponents none. W. W. Rice '18, who was a powerful offensive factor throughout, scored twice, as did Gross, who took part in the scrimmage. T. D. Cabot '20, one of the fastest and most effective forwards of last year's freshman seven, who has been out of the game for some time, played at left center and was responsible for the fifth goal. W. W. Hoffman '19 and H. F. Gibbs '20 showed some very able defensive work for Team B and were responsible for keeping the score low.

At the start the lineup of the two teams was as follows, but before the play was finished every member of the squad was given a workout:

TEAM A  
Bright, r.w. .... l.w. Coolidge  
Gross, r.c. .... l.c. Higgins  
Cabot, l.c. .... r.c. Hoffman  
Rice, l.w. .... r.w. Trevor  
Stubbs, c.p. .... c.p. Prentiss  
Hawkins, p. .... p. Watson  
Loudback, g. .... g. Francis

HUGGINS ANNOUNCES  
PRATT DEAL IS OFF

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miller Huggins, the new manager of the New York American League Baseball Club, announced Friday that all negotiations for the purchase of D. B. Pratt, the St. Louis American second baseman, have been called off temporarily.

Huggins said that the New York club will start training at Macon, Ga., March 15. The pitchers will report a week before the regulars. The club will take only 30 players to the training camp.

The New York National League Baseball Club announced Friday that it has received 1918 contracts from Ferdinand Schupp, Adam Swigler and Scheppner, a recruit infielder.

President J. K. Tener of the National League conferred Friday with Presidents H. N. Hempstead, C. H. Ebbets and W. F. Baker of the New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs, respectively. Routine affairs of the league were discussed.

RENSSELAER AT WILLIAMS  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute basketball team is scheduled to meet Williams College here this afternoon.

WISCONSIN HAS  
FEW VETERANS

Coach H. H. Hindman Expects Badgers to Be Well Represented in Swimming Events Despite the Loss of His Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Swimmers at the University of Wisconsin are training regularly under the eye of Coach H. H. Hindman and, provided their ranks are not depleted by the scholastic requirements which govern intercollegiate competition, the Cardinal should be well represented in the meets this winter.

Coach Hindman, as well as the other coaches of the university, points with pleasure to the fact that a large number of his swimmers have entered the national service, notwithstanding the fact that their absence makes the problem of building up a new team a serious one.

E. C. Schmidt '17, captain of last year's team and one of the best breast-stroke swimmers in the conference, is now a lieutenant in the coast artillery. E. S. Elder '19, who placed in the diving event, is a lieutenant in the regulars, stationed in Texas. H. F. Mielenz '17 graduated in June and is also in the service. C. F. Richter '19, a dash man, is in the cavalry. R. H. Benson '18 is in the aviation corps.

The squad has also lost the services of two good men in O. Cook '19 and R. A. Wietheup '19, who did not return to the university this fall. Cook was the leading dash man on the team last year, and Wietheup was a promising breast-stroke swimmer.

The men who are back and compose the squad this winter are P. D. Holmes '19, R. I. Svitavsky '19, and S. P. Fox '18, plungers; William Stemmler '20, and T. W. King '19, breast stroke; K. R. Koch '20, diver; K. E. Bahe '18, P. J. Judy '18, C. L. Holman '18, Harold Stark '19, and C. E. Bach '20, sprinters.

A large number of freshman swimmers have reported for tryouts for the freshman team. J. Bennett, a Chicago swimmer, is the most likely candidate, in the opinion of the coach. He is a crawl-stroke swimmer, and goes any distance from 40 yards to 220. Other members of the freshman squad include K. G. Kiland, G. E. McClevey, W. K. Schaub, C. E. Rieck, W. F. Breidster, L. A. Solitt, S. S. Jordan, F. H. Clark, M. H. Howes, L. Jacobs, W. H. Klapproth and S. C. Knilians, crawl stroke; D. W. Bloodgood and J. M. Rosenfield, plungers; C. A. Gutenkunst, breast stroke; F. C. Davies and J. G. Elder, divers.

Dual meets will be held with Chicago, Northwestern and Illinois; the first two to be held here and the last at Urbana.

NEWTON AND MEDFORD  
PLAY TO TIE SCORE.

Two regular 15-minute periods and two five-minute overtime periods were played in the opening interscholastic Hockey League game which ended in a scoreless tie between the Newton High School and the Medford High School, both of the Boston Arena, Friday evening. Frank Vye, the Medford goal, was largely responsible for preventing a score against his team as he made 10 stops to every one of the Newton's goals.

In the opinion of many of the spectators Charles Donnellan should have been credited with a goal early in the game, but goal umpire Furbush, who partly raised his arm indicating a goal, then dropped it, said that the goal did not enter the net, in explaining his decision. The summary is as follows:

NEWTON HIGH MEDFORD HIGH  
Thomas, l.w. .... r.w. Thompson  
Scott, c.p. .... c.p. Furr  
Easton, f. .... f. Donnellan  
Davidson, Hughes, r.w. .... l.w. Sanford  
Garvey, c.p. .... c.p. Morrissey  
Owen, p. .... p. Christensen  
Holmes, g. .... g. Vye

Score—Newton 0, Medford 0. Referee—Ernie Doody, Pictou, N. S. Goal umpires—Furbush and Nelson. Times—Henderson and Kelly. Time—15m. halves, 2 5m. extra periods.

H. H. FRAZEE AGAIN  
HEADS THE RED SOX

The Boston American League Baseball Club held its annual meeting of 1918 in the Dexter Building, Boston, Friday evening, and reelected H. H. Frazee president. H. J. Ward, formerly secretary of the club, retired from that position, and U. J. Herrman of Chicago, was elected to that position. Larry Graver was appointed clerk.

It is to be noted that the directors did not elect a vice-president at the meeting last evening, and this is taken as indicating that there is still a possibility of E. G. Arrowood, former president of the International League, becoming connected with the Red Sox, in which case he will probably be elected to the vacant position, and also made business manager of the club.

President Frazee declined to issue any statement regarding the player whom he was trying to secure for the Red Sox. He had a talk with Manager J. J. Barry of the club and said that the buying of the new player would be acceptable to the manager. Mr. Frazee plans to leave Boston for New York late this afternoon and may give out the name of the player before he starts.

SETON HALL BEATS DARTMOUTH  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seton Hall defeated Dartmouth College in their basketball game here Friday evening 19 to 8.

PRINCETON WINS  
IN AQUATIC MEET

Outpoints the College of the City of New York at Swimming and at Water Polo

SWIMMING STANDINGS				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Pennsylvania	1	0	1.000	
Columbia	1	0	1.000	
Princeton	1	0	1.000	
City College	0	3	.000	

WATER POLO STANDINGS				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Pennsylvania	1	0	1.000	
Columbia	1	0	1.000	
Princeton	1	0	1.000	
City College	0	3	.000	

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's varsity swimming and water polo teams easily won their opening meet of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship series here Friday evening when they defeated the College of the City of New York 38 points to 15 at swimming and 20 to 0 at water polo.

The Tigers were able to capture every contest except the 220-yard event. George and Harris, two members of the Princeton relay team, which broke the intercollegiate record last year, failed to arrive here in time for the meet, being delayed by train service, and the bulk of the swimming events fell on their team mates.

Johnson easily won both the 50 and 100 yard swims, and swam the last leg on the relay race. The 220-yard event was won by Schenberg of C. C. N. Y. His time was 3m. 9 2-5s.

The Tiger water polo team is below the standard of past years. There are practically no experienced men in college, and Coach Sullivan has had to form a team out of nearly all green material. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by Johnson, Princeton; second, Baehr, C. C. N. Y.; third, Brooks, Princeton. Time—23s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Johnson, Princeton; second, Baehr, C. C. N. Y.; third, Brookes, C. C. N. Y. Time—32s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Schenberg, C. C. N. Y.; second, Baehr, Princeton; third, Grashelm, C. C. N. Y. Time—3m. 9 2-5s.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Princeton (Twissell, Rentiss, Brooks, Johnson); second, C. C. N. Y. (Brookes, Hodes, Baehr, Schenberg). Time—1m. 57s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Kazanjian, Princeton; second, Dane, Princeton; third, Brookes, C. C. N. Y.

Plunge—Won by Kinnard, Princeton, 70ft.; second, Herper, Princeton, 63ft.; third, Thoru, C. C. N. Y., 60ft. 6in.

LOWDERMILK IS  
BEST PITCHER

Former St. Louis and Detroit American Boxman Heads American Association for 1917

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pitching honors in the American Association baseball championship season of 1917 go to Grover Lowdermilk of the Columbus club, who held opposing teams to an average of 1.70 earned runs per game. Lowdermilk was formerly with the St. Louis and Detroit American League clubs.

During the 1917 season he took part in 50 games. He was scored on 97 times, was hit safely 254 times, gave 128 bases on balls, made 34 wild pitches and hit batsmen and had 67 earned runs scored against him.

Goodwin of Milwaukee, with an average of 1.91 runs for 27 games, was second in the list and was followed by Niehaus of St. Paul; Fred Falkenberg, Indianapolis; Vance, Toledo; Davis, Louisville; and Fillingim of Indianapolis. Holding positions far below in the rating are many pitchers who have seen service in both major leagues.

In the won and lost column the honors are carried off by Davis, of Louisville. Participating in 44 games, Davis is given credit with 25 victories and 11 defeats. In 12 of these he was taken out of the box, while he finished 7 contests. Close behind Davis comes Fillingim, the Indianapolis pitcher, with 20 victories and nine defeats. He engaged in 35 contests. Northrop, of Indianapolis, is third with 20 victories and 10 defeats. Falkenberg, Niehaus and Lowdermilk earned the next places in order.

The hardest worked pitcher in the league was C. Thomas of Minneapolis, who figured in no less than 62 games. He won 20, lost 24, was taken out 10 times and finished 17 contests.

CHARLESTOWN PLAYS  
ARENA HOCKEY CLUB

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME  
NAVY YARD ARENA H. C.  
Downing, l.w. .... r.w. Murphy or Jost  
Paisley, c.p. .... c.p. McNeil  
Hutchinson, f.w. .... f.w. E. Synnot  
Skilton, c.p. .... c.p. Rice  
Skilton, c.p. .... c.p. Nowell  
Elchorn, gaw or White, p. .... p. Martin  
La Croix, g. .... g. Storey

Charlestown (Mass) Navy Yard and Arena Hockey Club meet in the Boston Arena this evening in the second game of their series and the sailors are favorites to repeat their victory of the previous Saturday when they won by a score of 6 to 5.

Coach Alfred Winsor, the former Harvard varsity coach, who is training the sailors this winter has been working hard with the candidates and it is expected that Captain Skilton's men will show up much stronger both individually and collectively this evening than was the case a week ago. He has shifted Paisley and Hutchinson into the lineup with the result that the team is stronger on the attack.

PRESIDENT DEAN  
NAMES OFFICIALS

Various Committees of Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Are Selected for the Championship Season of 1918

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials who are to handle the various committee assignments of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for the coming year were announced Friday afternoon by President C. A. Dean, through F. W. Ruben, secretary of the association.

Chairmanships of the most important committees are unchanged. Justice B. S. Weeks heading the all-important legislation committee and Ruben leading the national championship and registration committee. The committees, which are selected from the board of governors, follow:

Legislation—Justice B. S. Weeks, chairman; Col. Washington Bowie Jr., W. F. Garcelon, Murray Hulbert, G. R. Horton, W. F. Humphrey, B. T. Kirby, V. R. C. Leacy, J. R. McCabe, A. G. Mills, J. D. Mahoney, W. C. Prout, W. M. Slattery and S. J. Dallas.

Championship—F. W. Ruben, chairman; E. E. Babbs, E. C. Brown, L. D. Benedetto, T. M. Dunne, R. W. Dodd, W. S. Haddock, H. Meyer, G. J. Turner, F. C. Ward, R. S. Weaver and B. S. Weeks.

Basketball—G. E. Hepburn, chairman; Dr. Williams Burdick Latrobe Cogswell, W. E. Day, A. S. Goldsmith, T. J. Hughes, W. H. Hinder, H. Hauser, H. Oertubessing, R. G. Farvin, Prof. L. H. Petersen, L. B. Reimann, Chas. Simon, W. C. Strelt Jr., J. P. Soper, G. W. Watts and F. M. Elinson.

Gymnastic—Emmanuel Haug, chairman; H. S. Burdick, A. C. Couch, A. J. Cloud, S. J. Dallas, W. E. Day, E. C. Day, H. W. Fitzpatrick, L. N. Goldsmith, A. S. Goldsmith, C. S. Miller, D. J. Main, W. L. Robb, J. W. Stumpf, J. W. Taylor, E. M. F. Winston, C. C. Walsh and A. L. Wamaker.

Registration—F. W. Ruben, chairman; M. E. Andrus, L. D. Benedetto, Dr. Williams Burdick, Warren Bonard, J. F. Facey, B. H. Giffen, W. Pyke, V. D. R. Lacy, H. H. Haddock, W. H. Lighner, H. Oertubessing, Prof. H. L. Petersen, W. T. Rawlins and T. G. Wales.

Finance—Maj. J. J. Dixon, Harry McMillan and Col. R. M. Thompson.

Delegates at Large—W. F. Garcelon, G. R. Horton, W. F. Humphrey, A. C. Mills and Col. R. M. Thompson.

TENNIS LEADER  
REFUTES REPORT

J. S. Myrick, Acting President of United States National Lawn Tennis Association, on Election

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a statement issued this week J. S. Myrick, acting president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, expressed his desire of correcting reports which have been circulated indicating that there is some friction over the election of officers for the association to be held next month.

He believes that the season of 1918 will be hard enough to handle without emphasizing the politics of the game, and declares that his name will not come before the delegates seeking office in any way except possibly through the recommendation of the nominating committee. His statement follows:

"I notice in some of the papers of last Sunday stories as to the presidency of the U. S. N. L. T. A. for next year, in which connection my name was mentioned. I would like to state my position as follows:

"First—That I am convinced that this is not the time for us to have any politics in the association.

"Second—The executive committee selected three men on the nominating committee—Joseph Jennings of Philadelphia, J. S. Cushman of New York and C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh. The character of these men is beyond reproach and their interest in the game as a sport is well known to all followers of tennis. Any decision they might make with regard to nominations should be adopted unanimously by the clubs of the association, as they are well posted as to what has happened in the organization and have strong ideas as to the future.

"Fifth—The season of 1918 will be hard enough to handle without having any political feeling involved, and will require the unanimous support of all parties to make the season anywhere near a success. Besides this, at such a time people should pull together and not allow any personal prejudices to interfere with the good of any organization as a whole in which they may be interested."

LITCHFIELD WINS  
IN CURLING MATCH

At the end of the second of the round-robin series of curling matches being played at the Boston Curling Club for the Herbert Jacques cup the team led by Litchfield returned victorious over Stockton's team by a 15 to 7 score, while Gould's team won from Browne's team by a 15 to 11 score. The summary follows:

Childs ..... W. L. Nichols  
Brigham ..... G. L. Guld  
Clement ..... Francis  
Litchfield, skip 15 ..... Stockton, skip 7

F. B. Cutter ..... Storer  
Allen ..... Duncan  
Faulser ..... Haughton  
Gould, skip 15 ..... Browne, skip 11

CHICAGO GETS  
PITCHER TYLER

Boston National League Baseball Club Secures Wilson, Doyle and Money in Big Trade

That some more big deals in players by National League baseball clubs are to be made in the next few days is today the opinion of those who are in close touch with the situation following the announcement made by the Boston National League Club at Boston Friday afternoon that it had traded Pitcher G. A. Tyler to the Chicago club for Catcher A. E. Wilson, Second Baseman Lawrence Doyle and some money, said to be \$15,000.

It is generally predicted that this deal will eventually result in Doyle going to the New York Giants and Capt. C. L. Herzog of the Giants coming to Boston. What other players may figure in this deal, which is apparently only just started, is not known, but there will probably be a number affected.

Chicago secures a splendid left-handed pitcher in Tyler, who was the veteran of the Boston club, having been secured by that team in 1910 from the Lowell club of the then New England League. Boston secures a veteran catcher who was formerly a member of the New York Giants, but jumped to the Federal League, and was secured by Chicago when the Federals went out of business. In Doyle, the Boston club secured a veteran second baseman, who ranks high as a fielder and batter; but it is not expected that he will stay with Boston, as it is generally thought he will figure in a deal with New York for Herzog. Doyle was formerly with the New York club, but was traded to Chicago late in the season of 1916.

COCHRAN WINS FROM  
WILLIAM GERSHEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Welker Cochran completed his last game of the 18:2 handicap tournament here for the billiardists' war fund by defeating William Gershel, amateur expert, 300 to 52, and making a high run of 228, the best he has shown in his play here. Gershel also took part in the evening game, and was beaten by George Sutton, by 200 to 107. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME  
Welker Cochran (300), 4, 2, 1, 0, 228, 6, 0, 38, 2, 2, 3, 8—300. High runs, 228, 38, 8. Average, 25.

William Gershel (150), 0, 7, 3, 18, 4, 0, 1, 17, 0, 2, 0—52. High runs, 18, 17, 7. Average, 4 4-12.

NIGHT GAME  
George Sutton (200), 2, 0, 2, 1, 10, 7, 62, 1, 0, 5, 17, 1, 28, 21, 17, 8, 3, 5, 5, 2—200. High runs, 62, 28, 21. Average, 9 11-21.

William Gershel (150), 4, 1, 0, 5, 13, 15, 3, 0, 1, 5, 0, 10, 6, 3, 8, 10, 4, 9—107. High runs, 15, 15, 10. Average, 5 7-20.

SYRACUSE WINS FROM  
YALE VARSITY FIVE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Playing splendid basketball with Schwarzer the individual star of the team, the Syracuse varsity five defeated the Yale varsity here Friday evening by a score of 35 to 15. The result of the contest was never in doubt, the Orange offering a very strong attack and showing much power on the defensive. The summary:

SYRACUSE	YALE
Dolley, f. .... r.c. Bushby	Cronauer, f. .... l.c. Stradella
Schwarzer, f. .... c. Shedd	Warshaw, f. .... c. Shedd
Marcus, f. .... l.c. Van Slyke	Marcus, f. .... l.c. Van Slyke

Score: Syracuse 35, Yale 15. Goals from the floor: Schwarzer 7, Cronauer 4, Barsha, Marcus, Steele for Syracuse; Stradella 2, Van Slyke, Bushby for Yale. Goals from fouls: Schwarzer for Syracuse; Van Slyke 7 for Yale. Referee: Thomas Thorpe. Umpire: I. Leon. Time: 20-minute halves.

## PITCHER PLACED IN CLASS 1

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fred Toney, pitcher of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, has been placed in class 1 by a local exemption board of Davidson County.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Committee

on Financial Facilities After the War

which Dr. Addison, Minister of Recon-

struction, has appointed in conjunction

with His Majesty's Treasury, will, a

Press Bureau statement says, have an

important place in national reconstruction.

Its duty, put broadly, will be to

foresee difficulties of finance that are

likely to beset the commerce and in-

dustry of the nation at the close of the

war, and to devise safeguards against

them.

The statement from the Press

Bureau goes on to say: It is un-

deniably clear that the period of transi-

tion from war conditions to those of

peace must prove a critical time, finan-

cially, for commercial and industrial

undertakings. Thousands of works

and factories now engaged upon war-

work—there are 5000 factories now

working upon munitions alone—will

be returning to their peace-time work,

and no matter how skillfully and speed-

ily they may readjust themselves, it

seems inevitable that there should be

at least some intervening period of

unproductiveness. The cost of this

reconversion, moreover, will have to

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the financial strain at this time. Most

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DETROIT ELECTRICS



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

COLOR AS TRAIT  
COMMON TO ARTSPainter's and Musician's Methods  
Compared—Bantock, Goossens and Berlioz Tone-PicturesBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—A great educationist, Prof. Michael Sadler, has pointed out that one of the most marked tendencies of modern aesthetic theory is to break down the barriers which convention has erected between the various arts. The truth is coming to be realized, he holds, that the essential factor of poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture and music, is really of the same quality, and that one art does not differ from another in anything but the method of its expression and the conditions connected with that method. Professor Sadler gives as an example one element of this common basis—rhythm. The painter, the sculptor, the musician, the poet, and even the writer of prose, all endeavor, in their different ways, to express the element of rhythm. "So we have, as it were, a scale of the arts, with music at its center and prose-writing and painting at its two extremes. From end to end of the scale runs the unifying desire for rhythm."

Of the other elements, which, as Professor Sadler says, are more easily admitted than defined, one of the most obvious and, it may be added, one of the most important, is that of color. Now, most people have a vague comprehension of what is meant when the "rhythm" of a piece of music is spoken of, or the "color" of a painting; but when an artist talks of the "rhythm" of a picture, or the musician of the "color" of a piece of music, it seems to the average person as if one were borrowing the peculiar nomenclature of the other, and he does not in the least realize that he is face to face with one of those "barriers" which convention has erected between the various arts. The musician is not, of course, merely transferring a descriptive term from the painter's art to his own. Orchestral music has, to piano music, precisely the same relationship that a painting has to an engraving, or a black and white drawing. And anyone who can discern the difference in tone-quality between an oboe and a flute, to use simple and crude example, is to some extent, at any rate, capable of hearing "color" in the musician's sense of the word. The composer, of course, also applies the word to harmonic effect, just as he uses the term "harmonic rhythm," but that application may be left outside the present argument.

Naturally enough, musicians, like painters, vary enormously in their estimate of the importance of "color" in a work of art. Only a short time ago an exponent of what may be called musical puritanism protested, in a musical paper, against "the futility of mere color." Color, he asserted, may even be a non-essential. Painters, like Whistler and Pryde, have shown that it is possible to paint great pictures in low tones. Many of Whistler's best known pictures have hardly any color to speak of. But composers are still playing it on "thick," and connoisseurs who wish to be "in the movement" are still judging by riots of tone-color. I am afraid the composer who wrote the musical equivalent of Whistler's picture, "My Mother," would stand a chance of being utterly ignored today.

In a recent article on "The Genius of French Music," Mr. Cyril Scott states, perhaps a little recklessly, that a Frenchman, Berlioz, invented color, and includes among his followers Franck, Elgar, Debussy, Ravel, and the "whole modern school of minor French composers." "Color," he says, "consists in producing beauty, originality, and variety of sound, independent of, or better still, in conjunction with, merit of content. Further, it is the ability to obtain the fullest and most beautiful possibilities from the instrument, or particular combination of instruments, which the composer chooses to employ. . . . Grace, vivacity, certain forms of politeness, color, and wit are certainly what we should ascribe to the French in general; and if I have not dwelt on these particular qualities in their music, it is because they are too obvious to need emphasis, on the one hand, while, on the other, the less obvious fact that our ally is responsible for the incomparable invention of tone-color is one which outweighs almost every other factor in the case."

Two concerts just given in London have provided interesting illustrations of the value of color as an essential element of musical art. At the first concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's one hundred and sixth season, Mr. Granville Bantock's orchestral drama, "Pine at the Fair," proved, if any proof were needed, that there are composers, just as there are painters, in whom the instinct and capacity to express color is so strong that it easily outbalances their other artistic qualities. Mr. Bantock's drama is long drawn out, but the brilliance of his color enchants the ear until the last note. A first performance in London was given at the same concert of Mr. Eugene Goossens' orchestral arrangement of Debussy's well-known piano piece "Clair de lune." Mr. Goossens is musically one of the cleverest young men in England; but if Debussy ever hears this version of his work, one imagines that he will be strongly tempted to change the title of "Moonlight" to "Limelight."

At the Queen's Hall symphony concert the principal feature was a fine performance of a work by the composer whom Heinrich Heine called "a

colossal nightingale, a lark the size of an eagle." Berlioz's "Fantastic" symphony is still a work of quite extraordinary interest. To use the words of Romain Rolland, its creator's career was "a burst of genius, whose flames lit up the whole sky for a little while, and then died gradually down. . . . His instrumental coloring, so intoxicating and exciting, his extraordinary discoveries concerning timbre, his inventions of new nuances (as in the famous combining of flutes and trombones in the 'Hostias et preces' of the requiem, and the curious use of the harmonics of violins and harps), and his huge and nebulous orchestra—all this lends itself to the most subtle expression of thought."

The first performance in England of Roger Ducasse's delightful scherzo, "Le joli jeu de furet," showed that grace, vivacity, and wit are none the worse for being clothed in fine color. So long as the musical art of France exists, nothing, one may venture to say, is more futile than to talk of "the futility of mere color."

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What little music there was for concert goers around the holidays was confined to a great extent to repetitions of works given earlier in the season. The New York Symphony Society, in conjunction with the Oratorio Society and a chorus of children from the public schools, with Miss Florence Macbeth, Mrs. Edith Chapman Gould, Miss Rachel Harris, Albert Lindquist and Royal Damm as soloists, gave "The Children's Crusade" on Dec. 29. There was coordination of the various musical elements in this beautiful work under the leadership of Walter Damrosch—a balanced ensemble. Pierne has woven his solos into the musical and dramatic fabric of his work. Unity of design is supported by beauty of line and both are enhanced by harmonic color play. This piece is slowly taking its rightful place in the front rank of standard choral works. The children's chorus on Saturday was applauded for its singing of music—contrapuntal in character and not essentially sentimental—with sympathy as well as care. This is severe training for them and is of undoubted educational value.

The Symphony Society gave over Thursday afternoon's concert to Brahms, playing the third symphony; Ossip Gabrilowitch playing the piano part of the B flat concerto (the second concerto). The pianist was in excellent form, as in all his appearances here lately, and energized Brahms' phrases, realizing their poetry to the full. Mr. Gabrilowitch's art is a refined one, almost too refined for such a big hall, some of its essence eluding the careless ear, but the Brahmsites were in their element. The third symphony shows Brahms in a rare mood, one which brought raised eyebrows when first heard, with its clashing A flat in the "motto" and odd contrasts in the woodwinds in the andante. But it is mostly of the ingenious composer in classic modes, with the simple nobility of a great poet in large forms. Mr. Damrosch is always markedly successful with Brahms and was more than usually so Thursday.

At a meeting held on Thursday night in the home of Mrs. Louise Homer, the winner of the \$1000 opera prize contest, instituted by William Wade Hinshaw, was decided by the judges, who, besides Mrs. Homer, included Victor Herbert, David Bispham, Richard Hageman, and Walter Henry Rothwell. All the judges were present except Mr. Rothwell, who is in Cincinnati. The winner is Henry Hadley, American composer, and his opera is called "Blanca." The librettist is Grant Stuart, the actor. The story of "Blanca" is based on an old Italian comedy by Goldoni, "The Mistress of the Inn." According to the terms of the contest, Mr. Hadley's opera will be produced in the spring or in the fall by the Society of American Singers, Inc., an organization that was formed to put opera comique in English upon a secure footing in the United States.

General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza has announced the premiere in the United States of another of his promised novelties at the Metropolitan, that of "Lodoletta," music by Pietro Mascagni, which will be given on Saturday afternoon of next week, Jan. 12. This will make a record of 25 different operas since the season began, including three novelties and two revivals of old operas. "Lodoletta," the plot of which is taken from Ouida's romance, "Two Little Wooden Shoes," by Giacchino Forzano, will be sung by Geraldine Farrar, Caruso, Robeson, Egner, Arden, Amato, Didur, De Seguro. This latest work of the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" had its premiere last March at the Costanzi Theatre, in Rome. Since then it has been given in many Italian opera houses, as well as in South America. It will be given this winter in Paris at the Opéra Comique, in Madrid, and also at Monte Carlo. Caruso sang in "Lodoletta" last summer in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

MR. HERBERT TO LEAD CONCERTS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Victor Herbert is engaged by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra as guest-conductor for January, appearing first at the popular concert of Jan. 6. He will direct the regular concerts of Jan. 11 and 12, will leave with the orchestra for a southern tour of eight or nine concerts, and will return to Cincinnati for the concert of Jan. 25 and 26. His engagement is in line with the orchestra association's plan to secure a series of "guest-conductors," the first of whom was Walter Rothwell.

MR. WERRENATH  
ON SONG WRITINGBaritone Tells Experiences Reading  
New Compositions Sent  
Him for Use in His RecitalsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More songs in English are being written today than can be used, according to Reinold Werrenath, the baritone. Composers are putting their product forth at such a wastefully rapid rate, he declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that they ought to be reasoned with. "I cannot understand why publishers accept so many pieces as they do," said Mr. Werrenath, "unless they proceed on the idea that in order not to miss an occasional good thing they print everything that has the slightest sign of promise about it. There can be no denying that song writers are turning out too much inferior material and that the music houses are placing altogether too much of it before the public."

The baritone, everybody must admit, has plenty of experience on which to base this view, since for many seasons he has made it a practice to look over all songs that are sent to him, with the purpose of considering whether or not they can be included in his recital programs. The number of pieces which have been submitted to him is very large; and nine-tenths of them, he told his interviewer, are the next thing to rubbish. He can use but few of the compositions, at best, out of all those offered him, because his repertory in a given year never consists of more than 50 songs, about 20 of which are modern works in English, the others being old English songs and standard works of the Italian, French and other national schools. "I must present at my concerts," he explained, "a certain proportion of songs which are patently great, so the margin of room for new songs in English is smaller than might be supposed. But that makes no difference in my giving attention to what is sent to me. I look through fully 3000 new compositions a year. When I am traveling, they accumulate at home, and if I am away a week I find at least 100 of them awaiting me on my desk on my return. What a waste of money they represent in cost of printing! Somebody with an idea of what is of value and what is not in a song ought to sit in judgment on manuscripts that are proposed for publication, for the sake of ordinary economy. The saving would be enough to warrant the cost of a high-salaried man."

He granted that the value of a song cannot be completely determined until it is tried in public, and that therefore composers and publishers were justified, to a certain degree, in making experiments. At the same time he maintained that a vast amount of vocal music is printed which is entirely wanting in qualities that assure success. While not claiming for himself infallibility of opinion in the matter—for he owned that he had once rejected something that afterward proved a popular work—he held that the bulk of the compositions which he reads are too obviously poor to deserve any artist's notice.

Describing his procedure with pieces that are submitted to him, he said: "When I receive a composition through the mail, I first take account of the words. If they strike me as having literary value, and if in addition to that they seem to be the kind that demand a musical setting, I look the piece over a second time. For the words are the prime consideration. Only when they are the work of a good writer and when they are such as can be appropriately associated with melody, do I regard the piece as worth serious notice. Literary value alone, however, is not sufficient. There are many fine specimens of poetry that do not admit of musical treatment. Take Bryant's 'Thanatopsis' as an example. That was provided with a setting by Rosenthal, but in my opinion unsuccessfully. The poem seems to me to be no more adapted for use as a song text than a page from the city directory."

"Sometimes I think that composers do not reflect sufficiently on the situation of the singer before the audience. They do not bear in mind that the singer has to make his point almost instantaneously. They seem to think of the song as a picture in a gallery, where the visitors can look once and return to verify their impressions. They do not realize that in a concert hall things go at express-train speed, and that the audience gets the idea the first time, or not at all."

"If the point is sentimental, there should be no doubt about it. Poem and music must make themselves felt the moment they are heard. The great song writers are always direct. Their works have beginning, middle and end. They have a form which is nothing more than the outcome of the thought. The music translates the mood of the poem into tone; it does not merely represent something that is in the composer's mind musically, some tune that happens to have popped into his head."

## KANSAS MUSIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Musical organizations of Kansas and of Kansas City, Mo., have been called upon for volunteers in furnishing musical entertainment for the soldiers in training at Camp Funston. Entertainment is provided in the camp every evening and on Sundays for all the men who may desire to participate. The Modoc Club, the oldest singing organization in Kansas, composed of men of Topeka, has given several concerts, and the Kan-

sas City Musical Club has furnished a program. Miss Ella Van Huff, contralto, Mrs. John S. Worley, pianist, and Mrs. Margaret Fowler Forbes, violinist, have given six concerts in the camp.

Mme. Louise Homer, contralto, will be soloist at the annual week's festival at Bethany College, Lindsborg, next spring, when the oratorio, "The Messiah," will be sung at least three times by the Bethany Chorus.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S  
CONCERTS GIVENWalter Damrosch Extends His  
Work Beyond New York—  
Experiment of Mr. RiesenfeldSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, declares that the most important thing he does is to educate young people to an appreciation of the classics. In talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Damrosch said he considered it desirable to begin to influence the musical taste at so early an age in order to counteract the influence of the more or less trashy fare heard all about and to begin to shape opinion and lead to appreciation at an impressionable period, when the task is so much easier, and the progress swifter. The conductor prefaces his performances with explanations of the pieces which the orchestra is to play. He explains the instruments and their province in the orchestra, and has his performers play in various combinations to show the variety of coloring possible to obtain. In making his remarks he finds that children are receptive to Haydn, Mozart and even Beethoven, and that there is little need of popularizing his program. Of course the more complex symphonies are avoided. His series of concerts for young people is attended by many older persons and beginners of mature age who find here just what they want.

Mr. Damrosch attributes the success of these concerts to the wish of parents that their children may have advantages which they themselves missed. He has recently instituted a series for young people in Cleveland, O. On his schedule for late in the season is a series in Dayton, O. He has received applications for concerts from Toledo, O., and Columbus, O.

Performances of high quality are offered to young people by other organizations besides the regular symphony orchestras; for with the development of orchestras in motion-picture houses, new educational agencies are being set up. An experiment has been made at the Rialto Theater in Times Square, where an orchestra of about 50 pieces has presented Saturday morning programs for 10 weeks at an admission price of 10 cents. The concerts have been given by the managers of the house, with the New York Musicians Union cooperating.

Hugo Riesenfeld, the musical director, described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his method in preparing programs for young people. He always has a selection containing patriotic airs, an overture, the movement of a symphony, a piece for solo instrument or voice, a descriptive piece, a miniature, and at least one number by an American composer. For the overture there may be "Egmont" or "Fl. al's. ve," and the movement of the symphony is generally from the works of Haydn or Mozart, as for instance from the "Surprise" symphony, or the last movement of the D minor symphony of Mozart. The American piece may be MacDowell, Humiston, Skilton, Schroeder, Kriens, Hadley or Brockway. And of course "The Star-Spangled Banner" has a place. These programs, Mr. Riesenfeld finds, are not too severe and are received with enthusiasm. On recent Saturday mornings, by arrangement with the supervisors of music in the public schools, grammar and high school pupils have participated in singing under the leadership of the Rialto conductor. The students are coached in their schoolhouses by their music teachers, and on Saturdays they sing the selections they have learned.

Mr. Riesenfeld declares that his listeners are receptive to these things and that it is not at all necessary for him to present music of such a popular character that its educational value is nil. He calls attention to the educational value of the music played at his regular performances during the week. For he is not bound, as often program-makers of the established symphony orchestras are, to keep within a narrow groove.

"AZORA," NEW OPERA  
PUT ON IN CHICAGOSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The holiday season has brought forth in Chicago only the production of Henry Hadley's opera as an event of importance. "Azora," which was given to the town by the Chicago Opera Association, undoubtedly is of importance if only for the circumstance that the production of dramatic compositions by American writers are few and far between. The company directed by Cleofonte Campanini did everything that could be done for native art. It was much, indeed, to stage "Azora," but the local organization accomplished more for the cause than that. It provided a cast made up entirely of native artists and scenic investiture which had been conceived and executed in Chicago.

When the history of American opera comes to be written, it will be found that most of the vessels of art that have run on the rocks would have been saved if previously the cargo had been lightened by throwing the libretto overboard. To be sure, without a libretto there would have been no opera. It is invidious to mention by name the native operas that have been doomed by the estimable gentlemen who have provided the composers of them with texts. One at least must be singled out—"Azora." Perhaps it will be well to set forth some of the details of the story.

The opera is concerned with the love of Azora, daughter of Montezuma, for Xalca, a warrior who, having been captured in battle by the chief of the Aztecs, has lived with Montezuma as an honored prisoner and has even led armies to victory in the Aztec cause. Xalca also loves Azora and it is the hope of both that some brilliant victory will move the heart of Montezuma to give his blessing to their union. The opportunity arrives. Xalca goes to fight Tarascan, but there is another suitor who remains behind. Ramatin, one of Montezuma's generals, has been promised the girl hand, but she will have none of him. Yet Ramatin poisons his lord's mind against Azora, and when the latter returns, tardily but full of triumph, he is coldly received by his master. Azora boldly champions his cause and hers and the result is that Montezuma decrees that they shall indeed be united—but only through the execution of both. This sentence is about to be carried out in the third act of the opera, when unexpected deliverance arrives with Cortez and his Christian host.

What is needed in a fine opera text is human interest and understanding of the technical exigencies of the stage. There is neither the one nor the other in "Azora." The characters never become anything but puppets and often the situations are strained. "Aida" is the inspiration of Mr. Stevens' libretto, but the world has moved since Verdi brought out his adventures of Rhadames and the Ethiopian princess at Cairo 46 years ago. It is not a lack of composers in America that prevents this country from taking a place beside the opera creating lands that are overseas; it is the lack of authors who know what ought to go into a text—or what should be left out of it—and who are something more than mere dilettante dabblers in a difficult art.

Mr. Hadley's music deserves many words of commendation. Even the stilted character of the book and its stagey situations did not stifle the in-

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BOSTON NEW YORK

## MINNEAPOLIS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A popular concert of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and a recital marked the opening of the year musically in this city. Miss Florence French, Welsh-American soprano of Chicago, assisted the orchestra in the following program: Symphonic sketch, "My Jubilee," Chadwick prelude to act 3, "Kunihild," Kistler; aria, "Del vien non tardar," from "Marriage of Figaro," Mozart; symphony no. 1 in G minor, Kalinnikow; aria, "Lietti e noi," from "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer; overture, "L'ennemi," 1812, op. 49, Tchaikowsky.

The Thursday Musical presented Mrs. Charles Hardy, pianist, and George Klass, violinist, in recital on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Hardy played "Passacaglia," Bach-d'Albert; Intermezzo, op. 117 No. 2, Brahms; "En Automne," Moszkowski; and nocturne, op. 62, No. 2, Chopin. Mr. Klass' pieces included "Romance" and Russian dance, Rachmaninov; "Ballade and Polonaise," Vieuxtemps, and both played a Grieg sonata for piano and violin.

## MISS YAW AT HONOLULU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, the soprano, giving a concert here, included in her program some Hawaiian music, including a piece by Kaili, "Keonana," in which she was assisted by six Hawaiian singing girls. Other artists have made attempts to present Hawaiian songs in Honolulu, under the impression that it is a popular thing to do; and very often they have gone beyond their ability, owing to difficulties with the native language. But Miss Yaw was successful with her task and was deservedly applauded. The main part of the program comprised standard selections in the florid style, such as the "Bell Song," of Delibes, the "Laughing Song" of Auber, and the "Hamlet" aria of Thomas. The singer performed the passages of high range in these pieces with a purity of tone and a delicacy of phrasing which justified her acclaim as an exceptional coloratura soprano. In the Auber number, the high staccato notes of the voice and of the piano were scarcely to be distinguished. The accompanist was Frank Moss.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Life

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN NOTHING that it has ever undertaken to investigate or to analyze has the human mind proved more self-contradictory or more at sea than in its efforts to define life. The reason for this is perfectly simple and equally obvious. Whether reasoning from a biological, a theological, a philosophical, or what it would term a purely common sense basis, it has always founded its argument on the evidence of the physical senses, so that the conclusion reached has always been a purely finite one. The biologist, that is to say, traces human existence from the germ to its disintegration and reabsorption into matter. The theologian accepts the premises and conclusions of the biologist, with the reservation that he attributes the spark of life not to matter, electricity, or energy, but to God. The philosopher, elaborating his theory of the indestructibility of matter, accepts always the limitations of the physical universe. Whilst the exponent of common sense intrenches himself behind the irrefutable proposition that he believes what he sees.

The curious part of the matter, however, is that the solution of the entire problem is contained, in the very simplest language, in the most available book in the whole world. The Bible makes it perfectly clear that Life is only a synonym for God, and that, this being so, the more a man knows about God, the more he necessarily knows about Life. Now natural science, theology, human philosophy, material common sense, being themselves products of a finite sense of things, have always separated human existence from a larger realization of life. Their exponents have adopted, that is to say, the saying of the philosopher, Seneca, "Cuius est enim novi, hominem mori, cuius tota vita nihil aliud quam ad mortem iter est?" or in direct English, "What is there new, then, for a man in death, seeing that his entire life is a journey to the grave?" To them life is nothing but the form, the divine energy, the matter, or whatever it may be, of their respective schools, and is dependent on or independent of divine propulsion, according to the teaching of these schools.

## In Lower New York

Stand here with me. The throngs dissolve away. The sunset fades. A single star grows bright. The moon as purely sheds her balm of light. Through these cliff-corridors as on the bay Pure-spread beyond them. Sea-breezes murmur say. Not all of time is pledged for gain, the night Means sleeping even here, and in despite Of gold and greed will dawn a Sabbath-day. —Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

## Hans Christian Andersen and Dickens

Danish and edited by Frederick Crawford. In the summer of the following year he writes: "London, and not Paris, is the capital of the world. In London, Rome is always before my mind on account of the contrast; the two cities might represent the terrestrial globe; Rome the night—the grand, majestic night—and London the day, life in its fulness and its hurry. At Lady Blessington's I made the acquaintance of Dickens. He wrote from the country. 'I must see Andersen,' and we met at the house of the above-named lady. He is just what I thought he would be. We understood each other at once, clasped each other's hands, and talked English—I, unfortunately, not well; but, as I said before, we understood each other."

"I have now been in England five weeks," he writes in a letter dated ten years later, "and have spent the whole time with Charles Dickens in his charming villa at Gad's Hill, a place which Shakespeare has rendered famous by his Falstaff, who is mentioned in the first part of Henry IV. The whole landscape is like a garden, and from the hills one can follow the winding of the Thames for many a mile, and, looking far over woods and fields, catch a glimpse of the sea. There is a scent of wild roses and ivy here, the air is so fresh too, and inside the house itself happy people live. Dickens is one of the most amiable men that I know, and possesses as much heart as intellect."

"Dickens himself," he says in another letter, "is like the best character in his books—jolly, lively, happy, and cordial. I understand him best as regards the language. And now I have just been here eight days, and he says I am making astonishing progress in speaking English; every hour it gets better. But now I am speaking without fear, and even the little ones begin to understand me."

"It is very fresh here in the country. It is a part which is not much visited, but still not lonely. There are fine walks and an oak forest close by. My silhouettes are much sought after, and I have received several letters asking for my autograph. From a countryman, a merchant, Hald, in Manchester, I have received an invitation to stay and visit the exhibition, but I can't go. Hambro, as well as Bentley, has invited me, and probably I am going; still I don't think I shall be so cozy as I am here. In Dickens' home in London I saw in the bedroom Thorwaldsen's 'Night,' and in our breakfast-room his 'Day.' There were beautiful pictures, and on the mantel-

piece, 'It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life.' Sayings which, whatever else they may mean, mean unquestionably this: first, that God having in the spiritual creation seen all that He had made, and pronounced it good, cannot possibly subsequently have created the flesh which profiteth nothing; and, second, that life is not a material organism but a conscious understanding of Principle. All through the teaching of Jesus this explanation of life, an explanation so clear and simple that the philosophers and theologians must have been hard put to misunderstand it, occurs again and again. 'This is life eternal,' he said in the presence of his disciples, on the road to Gethsemane, 'that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent.' Life eternal, then, is an understanding of absolute Truth, and so Truth, or God, is Life, and the life manifested in spiritual creation is the reflection or understanding of God, Truth, or Life. For, as the writer of the First Epistle of John says, so emphatically and so conclusively, in summing up his epistle, 'This is the true God, and eternal life.'

It is supremely clear, then, that if God, Spirit, made man in His own image and likeness, and if this man, born of Spirit, is something totally apart from the flesh which profiteth nothing, then the life in the flesh must be a supposititious life, or a lie about the reality. This lie that life is finite, material, mortal, 'nihil aliud quam ad mortem iter,' nothing more than a journey to death, was exposed fully by Jesus. 'Ye,' he explained, speaking of sinning human beings, 'are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father, ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.' He could scarcely have said more clearly that the delusion of life in matter, which profiteth nothing, was a lie, and that this murderous lie ended in the acceptance of another lie, death. Indeed, he explained how this lie was to be contradicted and exposed, when he said, 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free,' free from what but the effects of believing the lie, for this knowledge of the truth is the knowledge of 'the true God, and eternal life.'

Is it any wonder then that the wise man wrote, 'Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and

with all thy getting get understanding.' This wisdom is not, however, the wisdom of Seneca, it is not the wisdom of the natural scientists or the philosophers, the theologians or the men of common sense. It is the wisdom of Jesus the Christ, and it is attained only by walking in the footsteps of the Christ. 'The pallid invalid,' writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 376 of Science and Health, 'whom you declare to be wasting away with consumption of the blood, should be told that blood never gave life and can never take it away—that Life is Spirit, and that there is more life and immortality in one good motive and act than in all the blood, which ever flowed through mortal veins and stimulated a corporeal sense of life.' That sentence from Science and Health links up and makes practical, today, the various sayings of Jesus, previously quoted, which were themselves conceived in a language at once simple and practical to the people to whom they were addressed.

It is very little use telling a man that Life is God, if you proceed to draw a picture of God as a supernatural being, dwelling in space, completely beyond his comprehension, and communicable with only by means of prayers which will be arbitrarily listened to or disregarded. But if you can show him that God is Life, and that this Life is Principle, the Principle from which he derives his true being, then you will make comprehensible to him the whole scientific theory of the atonement, namely that in proportion as he himself obliterates in consciousness everything that is unlike God, that is, unlike Principle, the divine Mind and not the mortal mind will be reflected in his actions, and in proportion as this reflection broadens and strengthens so will his life be made harmonious by being atoned or made at one with Principle. In this way he will put off the old man with his works, the mortal or human mind with all its material and sensual appetites and passions, and put on the new man which is the Christ. Thus it is that, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 96 of 'Miscellaneous Writings,' to her own question, 'Do I believe in the atonement of Christ?'

'I do; and this atonement becomes more to me since it includes man's redemption from sickness as well as from sin. I reverence and adore Christ as never before.'

'It brings to my sense, and to the sense of all who entertain this understanding of the Science of God, a whole salvation.'

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## Gad's Hill

In an "Uncommercial Traveller" paper, Charles Dickens describes himself as the "very queer small boy" on the highroad.

"So smooth was the old highroad, and so fresh were the horses, and so fast went I, that it was midway between Gravesend and Rochester, and the widening river was bearing the ships, white-sailed or black-smoked, out to sea, when I noticed by the wayside a very queer small boy."

"'Halloa!' said I to the very queer small boy. 'Where do you live?'"

"'At Chatham,' says he."

"'What do you do there?' says I."

"'I go to school,' says he."

"'I took him up in a moment, and we went on. Presently the very queer small boy says: 'This is Gad's Hill we

are coming to, where Falstaff went out to rob those travellers and ran away."

"'You know something about Falstaff, eh?' said I."

"'All about him,' said the very queer small boy. 'I am old (I am nine), and I read all sorts of books. But do let us stop at the top of the hill, and look at the house there, if you please.'

"'You admire that house?' said I. "Bless you, sir!' said the very queer small boy, 'when I was not more than half as old as nine, it used to be a treat for me to be brought to look at it. And, ever since I can recollect, my father, seeing me so fond of it, has often said to me: 'If you were to be very persevering, and were to work hard, you might some day come to live in it,' though that's impossible," said the very queer small boy, drawing a low breath, and now starting at the house out of the window with all his might."

This neighborhood was acquainted with rogues and highwaymen long before Pains made his rendezvous with his lads "early at Gadshill." One may be pretty certain that the old highway and the Pains fellowship run each other close, in the matter of antiquity. Not even in Dickens' day had the partnership been fully dissolved, as is vouched for by the presence of the Irish mastiff Sultan, in the yard of Gad's Hill Place. Gad's Hill is heard of in 1656. The Danish Ambassador is there robbed of his "portable property," and receives an impertinent mistle from worthy descendants of Falstaff's "gentlemen of the shade"—"the same necessity," they say, "that fore ye Tartars to break ye wall of China compelled us to wait on yr excellency at Gad's Hill!" Dickens gives the old sense of insecurity on the high roads, in a chapter of "The Tale of Two Cities," when, "on that Friday night in November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, lumbering up Shooter's Hill came the Dover Coach, the guard of which suspected the passengers, passengers suspected one another and the guard, they all suspected everybody else, and the coachman was sure of nothing but the horses," and they, to put it shortly, "were not fit for the journey." But

innocent strollers existed, and all ways will exist, on the Dover Road. Dickens considered the seven miles between Maidstone and Rochester one of the most beautiful walks in England. The road has a "skirting patch of grass" at some points in Kent, lying "between the road dust and the trees. Wild flowers grow in abundance and it lies high and airy, with a distant river stealing steadily away to the ocean. Like a man's life. To gain the milestone here, which the moss, primroses, violets, bluebells and wild roses could soon render illegible, but for peering travellers putting them aside with their sticks, you must come up a steep hill, come which way you may. So, all the tramps with carts or caravans—the gipsy tramp, the show tramp, the cheap Jack—and it is impossible to resist the temptations of the place; and they all turn the horse loose when they come to it, and boil the pot. Bless the place, I love the ashes of the vagabond fires that have scorched its grass." So Dickens wrote in the "Uncommercial Traveller," on the subject of the old road, the road along which David Copperfield went to seek his aunt's house on the Dover cliff.

"How I should like to shake the hand of 'Boz.' When I read his books I often think I have seen such things, and I feel I could write like that. Do not misunderstand me; and if you are a friend of 'Boz,' and he sees these lines, he will not consider it presumption; but I do not know how better to express myself, than to say, that what completely captivates me, seems to become part of myself. As the wind whistles round his bell-rope I have often heard it whistle on a cold, wet, autumn afternoon, and the chirp of the cricket I remember well in the cozy corner of my parent's humble room." So Hans Christian Andersen writes in 1846 to the editor of the Literary Gazette.

How he later met Dickens and finally spent five happy weeks in his house is delightfully related in his correspondence, translated from the

## Wit and Humor in Books

"The present age seems pretty well agreed in an opinion, that the utmost scope and end of reading is amusement only; and such, indeed, are now the fashionable books, that a reader can propose no more than mere entertainment, and it is sometimes very well for him if he finds even this, in his studies."

"Letters, however, were surely intended for a much more noble and profitable purpose than this," Henry Fielding says. "Writers are not, I presume, to be considered as mere jack-puddings, whose business it is only to excite laughter; this, indeed, may sometimes be intermixed and served up with graver matters, in order to titillate the palate, and to recommend wholesome food to the mind; and for this purpose it hath been used by many excellent authors: 'For why,' as Horace says, 'should not any one promulgate truth with a smile on his countenance?' Ridicule, indeed, as he again intimates, is commonly a stronger and better method of attacking vice than the severer kind of satire."

"When wit and humor are introduced for such good purposes, when the agreeable is blended with the useful, then is the writer said to have succeeded in every point. Pleasantry (as the ingenious author of 'Clarissa' says of a story) should be made only the vehicle of instruction; and thus romances themselves, as well as epic poems, may become worthy the perusal of the greatest of men; but when no moral, no lesson, no instruction,

is conveyed to the reader, where the whole design of the composition is no more than to make us laugh, the writer comes very near to the character of a buffoon; and his admirers, if an old Latin proverb be true, deserve no great compliments to be paid to their wisdom."

"After what I have here advanced I cannot fairly, I think, be represented as an enemy to laughter, or to all those kinds of writing that are apt to promote it. On the contrary, few men, I believe, do more admire the works of those great masters who have sent their satire (if I may use the expression) laughing into the world. Such are the great triumvirate, Lucian, Cervantes, and Swift. These authors I shall ever hold in the highest degree of esteem; not indeed for that wit and humor alone which they all so eminently possessed, but because they all endeavored, with the utmost force of their wit and humor, to expose and extirpate those follies, and vices which chiefly prevailed in their several countries. I would not be thought to confine wit and humor to these writers; Shakespeare, Molière, and some other authors, have been blessed with the same talents, and have employed them to the same purposes."

"In the exercise of the mind, as well as in the exercise of the body, diversion is a secondary consideration, and designed only to make that agreeable which is at the same time useful, to such noble purposes as health and wisdom."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The True Pro-German

THERE is a delightful passage in Beaumarchais' great play, in which the effort of scandal to confuse an issue is depicted with the subtlest humor and irony. It would really require the delicacy of a Beaumarchais to expose the ingenuity with which certain people, either incapable of mastering a very simple situation, or determined to misrepresent it, have devoted their energies to criticism of the attitude of this paper toward the Red Cross movement. Because, like a vast number of other people, all over the world, we disapprove of the cruelty of vivisection, it has been suggested that we wish to hurt the Red Cross movement during the war. Now it happens to be just because we do not wish to hurt the Red Cross movement during the war that we have done our best to prevent the Red Cross movement injuring itself during the war. For let there be no mistake in the matter, the mixing up of the Red Cross movement with vivisection is more likely to injure it, because Principle is involved, than any amount of criticism from any number of journals or people.

War is a horrible thing. It is quite contrary to Principle, yet if the world does not understand enough of Principle to be guided by Principle war may be very much the less of two evils. It is truly better to fight for the retention of freedom, the freedom to think and the freedom to act in accordance with Principle, than it is to succumb to autocracy, and lose liberty of thought and action. If the Christian world had practiced, for the last nineteen hundred years, the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, which it professes, it would not be found, in the Twentieth Century, having to resort to war for liberty to think and to act. But, curiously, some of the very people who are supporting the war for liberty, who demand the right to think and to act in accordance with their consciences for themselves, are amongst those who are prepared to crush the right of others to express an opinion on the subject of the introduction of vivisection into the Red Cross movement.

It is here that the natural autocracy of the human mind manifests itself in spite of its every effort to conceal it. People are to be free to use every conceivable term of opprobrium and abuse to those who disapprove of vivisection, but no one is to be free to express an opinion that vivisection is wrong, and that vivisection has no part in the comforting mission for which the Red Cross has always hitherto stood. The fact is that so long as nations continue to fight, it will be necessary that their wounds shall be bound up. The mere fact that quarrels are to be settled by blows means that blows will inflict wounds, and that these wounds must be bound up. For this purpose the Red Cross was instituted, and this work it has done magnificently for years. It has probably had more support, in proportion to numbers, from anti-vivisectionists, than from most people, and never has it had that support more thoroughly and more unquestionably than during the present war, when its ministrations were needed as they have never been needed before. But this is not enough for the Percivals of intolerance and the Galahads of persecution, who, because they do not happen to like the anti-vivisection movement, are unwilling to allow it to express its opinion on the subject of vivisection. War, be it said once more, is a horrible condition, but when men go to war they can at least go as the Galahads and the Percivals went to war, with clean hands. The civilized world is opposed to the German methods in the present war, because those German methods were felt not to be clean or fair fighting. The use of gas, contrary to the rules of war, the poisoning of wells, the sinking of merchantmen by submarines, the forced labor of civilians, the impounding of private property, the physical cruelties and terrorism committed in the occupation of temporarily conquered territory, the murders in Serbia and Armenia, were all departures from clean fighting which civilized peoples have condemned, though they have not been able to find terms strong enough in which fitly to condemn them. In other words it is perfectly possible to think war the less of two evils, whilst condemning means of waging war which are inhuman.

Now, just as there is a legitimate and an illegitimate side to war, once war is admitted as a necessity, so there may be a legitimate and an illegitimate side to war relief. Nobody, for instance, would pretend that it was legitimate to starve the prisoners of one nation, and to provide for the prisoners of another nation. Nobody would admit, on any terms, that it was legitimate to provide for the wounded of one side, and to neglect the wounded of another side; and so it is perfectly legitimate and perfectly right to maintain that the torture of animals in the supposed interests of men is a phase of intended relief to humanity which may not be regarded as entirely legitimate. Before the war anti-vivisection societies were regarded everywhere as legitimate organizations, and the declaration of war cannot, in the twinkling of an eye, have made them illegitimate. But here is the interesting thing, that the very people whose intolerance would, if it could, have suppressed the anti-vivisection movements in time of peace, imagine that in the turmoil of war it is possible to silence them, and to suppress them by the almost childish accusation that the support of them is treasonable practice and is pro-Germanism.

The Government of the United States and the heads of the Red Cross know far better than this. The Government of the United States knows perfectly well that amongst its most constant and strongest supporters are those who feel bound to protest, and to protest in every way against vivisection. The heads of the Red Cross Society must know that hundreds of their warmest supporters and most generous contributors, in the effort to suppress suffering, have been those who have supported them, for amongst other reasons, the fact that they were humanitarian and did not indulge in vivisection. The

simple truth is that there is a certain body of public opinion which is naturally and inherently pro-German in the true sense of pro-Germanism, in the sense that it is so intolerant of other people's views that it cannot stand so much as the statement of those views. These are the very people who denounce as pro-German those who have felt bound to protest against vivisection. These are the pro-Germans who, if they had their way, would force those who do not agree with them to obtain their permission to think and to express their opinions. If the Red Cross movement is wise it will purge its ranks of these pro-German vivisectionists who have every intention of vivisectioning the anti-vivisectionists in every possible way they can, and, of course, all in the interests of liberty, of freedom of thought, and of patriotism.

If the Red Cross Society will leave this question of vivisection to the medical schools, who have an absolute right to their opinions, and to the support of the Government, if in the opinion of the Government it is wise to support these opinions, they will be helping to maintain the traditions of liberty of thought in the United States, and, so far from finding themselves in any way precluded from helping suffering humanity, they will find themselves in every way better equipped to carry on their work of mercy.

### The President on Railway Control

PRESIDENT WILSON's address to Congress, delivered before a joint session of the House and Senate on Friday, was almost wholly devoted to an elaboration of points covered in his proclamation and accompanying statement of Dec. 28. To this extent, it was simply the communication to Congress of facts and comment already placed before the nation. The President reiterated such arguments as that only under government administration could the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and unreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties; that only in this manner could an absolutely unrestricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities, and equipment of every kind, and that only by and through such centralized authority could new terminals be constructed and developed with regard to the requirements or limitations of particular lines.

Although barely a week has elapsed since the President went to the country with the announcement that he was about to take over its entire transportation system, perhaps the most radical announcement that has emanated from the White House in the entire history of the Republic, it is within reason to say that the public has already adjusted itself to the new order. Congress, to all appearances, has settled down with equal readiness to the acceptance of an economic change that, only a very few years, or a very few months, ago would have been thought revolutionary. Except as a matter of form, the President need not have backed up his proclamation, or its accompanying statement, with a reassertion of his reasons for taking the step, or with a review of the arguments which he originally advanced for taking it.

The important part of the address is that which deals with the necessity of prompt legislative action to protect the owners and creditors of the railways, as well as the holders of railway stocks and bonds, against any losses because of the action already taken, or to be taken later, toward carrying out the policy of government control. The President makes it clear that he looks to Congress for an unqualified guarantee that the properties taken over shall be maintained throughout the period of government control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads shall receive, under federal management, compensation just to their owners and to the public alike.

A measure has already been introduced, under the auspices of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which is intended to carry out the wish of the President and of the nation in this respect. There is no reason to anticipate that any obstacles will be placed in the way of the program which the Administration has prepared for the unification of the transportation lines and the expeditious handling of all domestic and war supplies. The temper of the nation will tolerate no obstructive interference with a policy that aims and faithfully strives to promote activities essential to the welfare of the United States and its allies.

To the winning of the war all things else must be secondary, but, with intelligent and wise direction of the nation's transportation system, the war can be won under less industrial tension and with less human strain than have recently been felt, in the United States and elsewhere.

### The Problem of the Returned Soldier

WHEN Cincinnatus had successfully finished his work as military dictator of Rome, it is recorded that he went back contentedly to his farm. Cincinnatus' example is strangely reflected in the way the problem of the able-bodied ex-soldier is being met within the British Empire. Both the Mother Country and the Dominions have found one and the same solution, in the plan of the free farm. As far as Canada is concerned, nothing better in the way of a constructive method of repatriating her warriors could be conceived than the one she has devised. She offers the ex-soldier a free farm and free training. Municipal land in certain cities will be used to afford soldiers the opportunity of learning agricultural conditions. Ontario has formulated a soldiers' land settlement scheme, and, as soon as a soldier desires to go upon a farm and work for himself, an eighty-acre lot, with a ten-acre clearing will be assigned to him, free of charge, after he has spent some time in the training school of Monteith. Advances up to \$500 will be allowed him. In Australia, the Soldiers Settlement Board will be at the head of a national scheme to repatriate the Australian soldier, and even soldiers from the British Isles, in a scheme of land settlement. The Commonwealth will subsidize farms for training intending soldier-settlers. The men will be on wages until their farms reach a paying stage. Thousands of acres have already been allotted.

The "back-to-the-land" cry has become a party catchword. The governments of the different Australian states have set aside special areas for cultivation by the soldiers, and many private owners have presented vast tracts to the governments, while plans are being made for the settlement of at least 100,000 men. A complete network of labor agencies, operating incessantly in the interests of the returned soldier, is aimed at. It is estimated that the average cost of equipping farms will be about £1000, with an additional £500 for improvements. In South Africa the problem of reinstatement is a somewhat difficult one. Most of the territory remains to be opened up, and, owing to the extensive employment of native labor, the kind of settler required there is the moneyed man, or the well-to-do officer rather than the rank and file, among the discharged soldiers.

A study of the reports reveals the salient fact that what the governments have usually had in view is some scheme of the "back-to-the-land" order. It is probably the most natural, and the best, in the circumstances. The Romans always sought to place their soldiers on the land, either of Rome or of conquered countries, at the end of a campaign, and thereby laid the foundations of that vast empire in which the proudest claim of all was the right of citizenship, implied in the words "civis Romanus sum." The British plan gives the soldier a stake in the lands for which he fought, and something of the old Roman spirit seems to have permeated the otherwise prosaic deliberations of the Empire Settlement Committee, which sat, in London, to consider the question of settling ex-soldiers, not only on home lands, but on the lands of the dominions beyond the seas. England will unselfishly give her men "comfort and aid" to leave her shores, should they desire to take up land wherever the Union Jack flies.

But the repatriation of over 5,000,000 men, many unfitted by trench warfare for former sedentary occupation, is not to be fully met by an effort to turn them all into farmers. There is a good deal of wisdom in the old saw about the cobbler sticking to his last, and, no matter how successful the various units of the Empire may be in turning citizen soldiers into tillers of the soil, there will still remain the millions who are unfitted for farm work, or for the life of the plodding emigrant on virgin lands. The establishment of government labor bureaux everywhere seems to be the only way in which to solve the problem, so that all men likely to need assistance can be registered before their discharge from the army. Thus it will be possible speedily to reinstate those men who desire to go back to their former vocations, and to find the right kind of employment for those who are unfitted to take up work just where they dropped it when the war broke out.

### "Birrelling"

WHEN exactly the term "birrelling" first came to be used to express the style of utterance which Augustine Birrell has made so peculiarly his own is not recorded. Like many other such names, it grew out of the necessity of things, for nothing quite like Mr. Birrell's style has ever before been known. Mr. Birrell almost always "birrells." In the old days before the war, when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, or, before that, when he was President of the Board of Education, even when he answered the most ordinary questions in the House, during the most ordinary of question times, such a thing was liable to happen. Members would lean forward in their places when he got up to speak; reporters in the press gallery would be all agog; whilst strangers would count themselves fortunate that they were there. Everyone knew it when it came, and yet it was, and is, the most intangible thing in the world. As one writer has said, you know them, that is, "birrellisms," as you know the demure pleasantries of Holmes, or the archaic solemnities of Lamb. For instance, "the House of Lords represent nobody but themselves, and they enjoy the full confidence of their constituents." Or "a pension of five shillings a week is not much encouragement to longevity." Or the utter resignation of his own description of his experiences at the Education Office, where he had "little to do with education, but only with a controversy over something that was mistakenly called religion." And then it is not all, or nearly all, what he says, but the way in which he says it.

As Mr. Birrell has himself said of a brother critic, it would be both pleasant and easy to collect a number of his epigrams, sayings, and humorous terms, but it is better to leave them where they are. The judicious will find them for themselves for many a long day to come. For "birrellisms" occur, of course, not alone in Mr. Birrell's speeches, they are to be found in almost every page of his wholly delightful works, and to take them from their context whether in speech or in essay, and require them to stand or fall by their own intrinsic humor, is often to ask too much of them. Those who did not know "Tim" Healy, and did not know Mr. Birrell, would, in all probability, see little but spleen in, for instance, the memorable retort from the treasury bench in regard to the fiery member for Cork County, "He loves everybody except his neighbor." And even Mr. Healy would have to laugh, and would indeed be glad to laugh. For that is the very essence of "birrelling"; it is pervaded by a kind of "lambent playfulness which makes you feel happy because it involves pain to none."

And so Mr. Birrell "birrelled" as an author and as a statesman. He also "birrelled" as a lawyer, for although the world has largely lost sight of the fact, Mr. Birrell is a lawyer. He was called to the bar in 1875. He is, in fact, a K. C., and he always created in the law courts, as in the House, that same atmosphere of good-humored expectancy and joyful unexpectedness which "birrelling" alone can produce. "Are you to punish people," he once rapped out, in the course of a libel action heard before Mr. Justice Darling, "simply for having a lively fancy?" That "judicial humorist," Mr. Justice Darling, saw his opportunity. "There wouldn't be many to punish," he hastened to interpose. And then, even as the Court was still smiling judiciously, there came the grave voice of Mr. Birrell remarking: "I don't know that many judicial vacancies would be created, my Lord."

When Mr. Birrell retires from politics, as he recently

announced his intention of doing at the end of the present Parliament, the gayety of politics will be sadly eclipsed, but Mr. Birrell will surely find some other way of "birrelling" than across the floor of the House, for he most surely cannot help it. Years ago, he was asked, "Would you return to the bar if the Government went out of office?" And he straightway replied, "When we are kicked out of office, I shall retire with my modest savings to — and really read Boswell." Perhaps that is what he really intends to do, and what a subject for "birrelling" Boswell would make!

### Notes and Comments

HARDLY anything could speak more eloquently of the return of better times in Mexico than the notice recently served by the Constitutionalist Railways (Ferrocarriles Constitutionalistes de Mexico) that passengers and business from the United States are earnestly invited and desired. The system named operates 8000 miles of railroad, and it is claimed that, save in very remote districts, traveling in the Republic is now safe. Pullman service has been restored between Laredo and Mexico City, and between Torreon and Mexico City, and trains are reported to be running daily from the border towns of Matamoros and Eagle Pass to El Paso. The call that is extended to American business men to resume relations with Mexico is almost in the tone of an appeal, and the response should be prompt and sympathetic.

THE story that Drake was playing bowls upon Plymouth Hoe when the news of the Spanish Armada came to him, and that he was undisturbed at his game, is all but matched by that of the crew of the caterpillar tank who went into action, so it is said, playing their gramophone records. Drake was not under fire on the memorable occasion. But many a Tommy behind the front has ignored the shot and shell which were seeking their billet around him and played his cricket unheeding. Indeed, there is a story of an enthusiastic, sporting Tommy sent to "Blighty," wounded. When his family inquired about his injuries, what was their surprise and chagrin to hear that he had got his wound in playing football behind the lines!

THE almost insular town of Nahant, which is only a few miles from Boston, has momentarily escaped the alternative of accepting the jitney or isolation, so far as the majority of its residents and visitors are concerned, by consenting to an hourly schedule for the street cars connecting it with Lynn. The arrangement, as it stands, is not wholly acceptable. Persons detained in Lynn think an hour a long time to wait to go to Nahant, while those detained in Nahant think an hour too long to wait to go to Lynn. Meanwhile, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is detained in Washington, and apparently nothing can be done but wait for the hourly street car or walk, until he swings the gavel as perennial moderator at the next Nahant town meeting.

A WRITER in a current periodical asks, with evident anxiety, what the Venetians have done with the statue of the great Condottiere, Bartolomeo Colleoni. Ruskin lauded it as the finest equestrian statue in the world. Of one thing he can rest assured, Verrocchio's statue has been removed to Rome, while the ancient horses over St. Mark's, which, with Colleoni's war charger, enjoyed the distinction of being the only horses in Venice, save the old equine fellow used to draw a public works cart in the gardens, are now "stabled" in the Roman Baths of Diocletian. Bronzes, brilliant mosaics, statues, and scores of rare specimens of the medieval craftsmen in iron have gone the same safe way. Meanwhile the city fathers, the lineal successors of the Doges and the Councils of the Republic, sit in their seats and refuse to budge. How they remind one of the Roman senators who sat upon their thrones awaiting the onrush of the despoiling Goths!

FORMER GOVERNOR JOSEPH W. FOLK of Missouri, counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, has informed Mayor Henry W. Kiel, of St. Louis, of a conference to be held in Washington, next Monday, between government and St. Louis officials to consider plans looking to the taking over by federal authority of the free bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. This bridge was erected by St. Louisans as a means of escape from the terminal monopoly which for years has controlled practically all entrances to St. Louis from the East, including the Eads and Merchants bridges. Monopolistic opposition for a long time left the central span of the free bridge swinging in the air, right of way to approaches being denied. Since the structure was completed, the railroads, under dictation from the terminal company, have refused to send trains over it. The United States Government, now having the railroads under control, and the St. Louis Terminal Company as well, proposes to change all these things, another fact that makes the war, from an American point of view, well worth winning.

THE exit of L'Indépendance Belge from the ranks of London dailies has been, happily, as brief as it was unexpected. A letter in The Morning Post by its editor, M. Lemonnier, informed the public that the plucky Belgian paper, which had kept its presses going during the terrible days of the German invasion of August, 1914, had had its activities interrupted owing to alleged infringement of some trade union regulation. The editor appealed to the Federation of Unions and to the Ministry of Labor; the former refused friendly intervention offered by the ministry, but agreed to arbitration. A verdict was given in favor of L'Indépendance Belge. All's well that ends well, but, for the sake of the trade union's reputation for courtesy and hospitality, it would have been as well if such an incident had not happened. For the rest, the editor of L'Indépendance Belge knows well that he has the good will and the good wishes of British journalism, and of all British people who can appreciate the way in which he has kept his country's flag flying during the last three difficult years.